The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 4,658. New Series.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
including postage	,,	72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	,,	28 0
including postage	,,	38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	,,	16 0
including postage	,,	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,,	6 0
including postage	,,	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,,	0 4
Back Numbers	,,	0 8

As the pre-payment of Postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs.	4 0
Repetition	,,	2 0
First insertion, each line	,,	0 6
Second insertion	,,	0 4
Third and succeeding insertions	,,	0 2
Domestic Occurrences each	,,	1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office 39, Medow Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

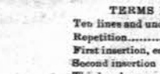
Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, payable in advance.
Single Copy 8 annas.
Postage to England in advance, Rs. 3 per annum vid Marseilles, Rs. 2-4-0 vid Southampton.

Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to the Editor, Fort, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press*, should be addressed to the Manager, 39, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE fast-sailing Bark ARISTIDES, Captain K. T. Jans, will have quick despatch. For Freight apply to
A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
27, Medow Street. Agents for the Bark *Aristides*.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship BENARES, (1,491 Tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain T. Beasley, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on MONDAY, the 14th December at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

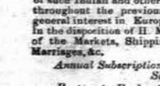
Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 10th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 4th December 1863.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 4 P.M. on Thursday, the 10th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship BEHAR, (1,605 Tons and 300 H.P.,) Captain R. T. Dunbar, will be despatched for the above ports on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also cargo, and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day for the 10th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium not in the ship on the 10th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 4th December 1863.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in the Office by noon of 11th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VanWuller, Commander, will leave Bombay for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 10 A.M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship "ELIZABETH FRY," arrived from Liverpool, are hereby requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain on account and at the expense and risk of the Concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents, ship *Elizabeth Fry*.
Bombay, 5th December 1863.

Houses, &c., to Let.

TO LET.—SEPARATE ROOMS as well as complete OFFICE ACCOMMODATION suitable for Banking or Mercantile Offices with one or more Godowns.—Apply to
C. MASCARENHAS & Co.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A CHESNUT AUSTRALIAN GELDING 6 years old 15-3 in height, sound, broken in for saddle, temper and paces good, not given to buck jumping. Price Rs. 1,000 to be seen at Mr. Ginger's Stables, Girgaum.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China.
Apply to LYON BROTHERS & Co.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL beg to announce their new arrivals of
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron with Rivets and Washers.
Weighing Machines, Beams and Scales.
Fire Engine by Shand and Mason, also spare Leather Hose.
Fire Pings, Stop Cocks, &c.
Portable Steam Engines, Force and Lift Pumps.
"Howards" Patent Ploughs.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron.
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.

Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished persons of all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes.

Exhibition Photographs (large size).

A large collection of Views, Carte de Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.). TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by DUKE, CLAPSHAW, and PAGE.
Brass and Box Tipped Stumps;
Leg Guards;
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Sewn Balls, by *Duke*;
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut;
Foils and Masks;
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head;
Hunting and Riding Whips;
Elastic Riding Belts;
Boxing Gloves;
Foot Balls;
Quoits;
Swimming Belts
Gentlemen's Riding Belts. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PERFUMES by Lubin "Paris" Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin, and Rimmel consisting of

Princess Alexandra's Bouquet	Box his ars
Princess Beatrice's Bouquet	Bridal Bouquet
Kiss me Quick	Friendship Offerings
Wood Violet, by the Original Maker	Patchouli
Something New	Sweet Briar
Jockey Club	Jasmine
New Mown Hay	Forget Me Not
Rough and Ready	Ess. Bouquet
Frangipanni	The Prince Rose
	Pestachio Nut Complexion Powder

SCENTED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of

Honey	Elder Flower
Brown Windsor	Glycerine
Sun Flower Oil	White Almond, &c. &c.

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

Books, etc., for Sale.

CURRENCY TABLES FOR ENGLAND, INDIA, AND CHINA.
Fifth Edition. Price Rs. 12-8.

TABLES OF EXCHANGES between England, India, and China; to which is added a *Guide to Indirect Exchanges* between *China* and *England* through *India* extended to meet the requirements of *Shanghae rates*, *Comparative Tables of Exchange* between *Hongkong* and *Shanghae* and *Hongkong* and *Manilla*.

By HENRY RUTTER,
Late Agent of the Commercial Bank of India at Hongkong.
Bombay Gazette Office, Medow Street, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

KINGLAKE'S WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

KINGLAKE'S WAR IN THE CRIMEA.—History of the invasion of the Crimea. By Mr. Kinglake, Vols. I and 2. Fourth Edition, with New Preface and copious Notes. Rs. 24.

In the copious Notes which are inserted in this Edition, the Author deals with questions arising out of controverted matters of fact, and produces authority substantiating disputed statements; but not a word has been withdrawn from the Text, and not a word has been added to it.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW MUSIC JUST RECEIVED.
Vocal and Instrumental.
RICHARD CŒUR DE LION.

VOCAL.

An Hundred Years Ago. (Romance)	Rs.	2 0
I Wander in Search of a Treasure. (Ballad)	,,	2 4
Haste while Freedom lies before The (Trio)	,,	2 4
Song of the Page. (Cantata)	,,	2 0
One Beauteous Image Near Me Stays. (Air)	,,	2 0
Gentle Shade. (Air)	,,	2 0
May is into Prison Cast (Ballad)	,,	2 0
The Lord upon My Heart Grows Lighter. (Air)	,,	2 4
Out on this Weary Listless Life. (Scena)	,,	2 4
I heard the Song. (Duet)	,,	2 4
The complete Cantata in one Book	,,	12 0
Of Love they Say. (Grand Scena)	,,	3 0
Soldier's Chorus	,,	3 0
O Ciel! quanti gioiel! Eun sogno incantator, from Faust	,,	2 0

INSTRUMENTAL.

Favourite Airs from Benedict's Cantata of Cœur de Lion, in two Books. Each	4	8
Fantasia on Airs from Gounods,—Faust	2	12
Brindley Richard's Soldier's Chorus from Faust—(Duet)	2	12
Winterbottom's first Fantasia from Faust (Duet for Piano and Cornet-a-Pistons)	3	0
Le Parlate d'Amor, from Faust—Kiebe	2	4
Repertoire, from Faust; by Fred Beyer	2	4
Mendelssohn's Trois Caprices, by C. Hallé. Each	2	4

THE FOLLOWING SELECTION IS ALSO NOW AVAILABLE.

FAUST:

OPERA IN FOUR ACTS. Music by Ch. Gounod.		
OPERA COMPLETE, Voice and Piano, with Italian words	Rs.	40 0
Or the separate pieces as follows:—		
STROFE—Dio dell' oi del mondo signor	,,	2 0
CANZONE.—Nei di di ripoto e di festa	,,	1 8
VALZA.—Ah! Ridda leggera Ebbrezza folle	,,	2 4
ROMANZA(Mez. Sop. o Barit.)—Parlate le d'amor, o cari fior	,,	2 0
CAVATINA.—Salve! dimora casta pura	,,	2 0
CAVATINA (Mez. Sop. o Barit.)—Salve! dimora casta pura	,,	2
BALLATA E ARIA—Come vorrei saper del giovin ch'hoincon	,,	3 0
BALLATA.—Ciera un re, un re di Thule	,,	1 8
ARIA.—Ah! Ridda ti gioiel! Eun sogno incantator	,,	2 0
ARIA.—(Mezzo. Sopran.) O ciel! quanti gioiel! Eun sogno incantator	,,	2 0
DUETTO.—Dammi ancor, dammi ancor contemplar il ben che adoro	,,	3 0
ROMANZA.—Versar nel mio cor il tuo duolo	,,	1 8
VALZA (Mezzo. Soprano).—Ah! Ridda leggera Ebbrezza folle	,,	2 4
VALZA.—Ah! Ridda leggera Ebbrezza folle	,,	2 4
ROMANZA.—Parlate le d'amor, cari fior	,,	2 0
ROMANZA.—Versar nel mio cor il tuo duolo	,,	2 0
CORO (Soldiers).—Gloria immortale Cinta d'allor	,,	2 0
CORO (Baritono).—Gloria immortale Cinta d'allor	,,	2 0
SERENATA.—Tu che fai l'addormentata	,,	2 0
TERZETTO.—Che fa te qui signor!	,,	2 4
DUETTO.—Ah! Teco un sogno il cor sussoa	,,	2 0
THE WALTZ. with French words	,,	2 0
AIR DE BIJOUX, with French words	,,	2 0
RECIT. AND BIJOUX SONG, with English words	,,	2 4

Rampart Row. THACKER VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S, LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.
Received per steamer "Jeddo."

HARRIET, by A. Dumas, the Younger. Rs. 1-8.
MISS WHATELEY'S MORE ABOUT RAGGED LIFE IN EGYPT, 12mo. cloth. Rs. 2-12.
SHIRLEY HALL ASYLUM, 12mo. cloth. Rs. 4-8.
BRIGADE AND DIVISIONAL MOVEMENTS OF CAVALRY, (by authority). Rs. 2-0.
INSTRUCTIONS FOR MOUNTED RIFLE CORPS, (by authority.) Rs. 1-4.
PARLIAMENTARY PAPER:—REPORT OF THE MORAL AND MATERIAL PROGRESS OF INDIA, for 1862-63. Rs. 8.
PAPERS FOR CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA EXAMINATION, folio. Rs. 2.
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS ALMANAC, 1864. Rs. 1.
THE SPHINX, by Goldwin Smith, crown 8vo. cloth. Rs. 4-8.
CASSEL'S ILLUSTRATED ALMANAC, 1864. Annas 8.
GOLDWIN SMITH'S—DOES THE BIBLE SANCTION AMERICAN SLAVERY, crown 8vo. cloth. Rs. 2.
A RUN WITH THE STAG HOUNDS, coloured Illustration, by Phiz, Oblong, folio. Rs. 16.
EVENINGS AT HOME, 32mo. cloth, new edition. As. 12.
MONIER WILLIAMS ON THE STUDY OF SANSKRIT. Rs. 1-8.
MORRISON'S BOOK-KEEPING, new edition. Rs. 6.
ANDERSON'S MERCANTILE CORRESPONDENCE, new edition. Rs. 3-12.
ROBINSON CRUSOE; profusely Illustrated, new edition. 4to: cloth, gilt. Rs. 16.
CAPT. MEADOWS TAYLOR'S TARA. A MAHRATTA TALE, 3 vols. 8vo. Rs. 21.
A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN; a Novel, by Scrutator. Rs. 3-12.
THE LITTLE FIELDS OF THE SOUTH, by a Southerner. 2 vols. crown 8vo. cloth. Rs. 16.
EVERY BOY'S ANNUAL, 1864. Rs. 4-8.
THE POST OF HONOUR, a Novel. Rs. 3-12.
THE CARNATIC CHRONOLOGY, by C. Brown, 4to. cloth. Rs. 3-12.
GRAHAM'S EARTHWORK TABLES, 18mo. Rs. 2
CANON STANLEY'S SERMONS IN THE EAST BEFORE H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES 8vo. Rs. 8.
CAPTAIN GRONOW'S RECOLLECTIONS, Second Series, crown 8vo. cloth. Rs. 5-12.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

WEDGWOOD'S PATENT IMPROVED MANIFOLD WRITER,
FOR COPYING LETTERS, INVOICES, Etc. IN DUPLICATE AND TRIPLICATE.

THIS Invention will produce a LETTER and its COPY at ONE OPERATION; or, if required, a LETTER DUPLICATE, and a COPY, all in Durable Ink, and with a Pen that requires no repairs; it is Simple in its Operation, is Cheap and Portable in its Construction, and is capable of effecting an immense saving of time and expense. To Merchants, Bankers, and Solicitors, and indeed to all persons who have occasion to write much, and who desire to retain Copies of their Letters, or to send Duplicates, this Invention will prove invaluable.

TUCKER'S Registered Indian Tent Lamps, complete with glasses, extra chimnies &c., incased in a convenient travelling box ..... Rs. 35 0
DAYS Eclipse Portmanteaus, portable 20 0
STEREOSCOPES of the ordinary patent, in walnut wood or mahogany ..... Rs. 7, 9 and 18 0
BLOTTING PAPERS, white, pink and buff, 38, 39 and 40 lbs. per quire ..... Rs. 2 and 2 8
PERRY'S AROMATIC ELASTIC BANDS, extra strong ..... Rs. 1-8, 2-8 and 3 0
WEDDING ENVELOPES in great variety.
TUBULAR EVER POINTED PENCILS, 4 in a set, in boxes with leads 8 8
LETTER SPRINGS of russia leather, of sizes, Rs. 2 & 2 8
MOGUL PLAYING CARDS, of best description and various patterns, per pack 2 0
ORDINARY CLUB CARDS 1 8

DESK CUTLERY.

DESK KNIVES with fixed blades, ebony or bone handles ..... Rs. 1-8 and 2 0
PENMAKERS, ebony or ivory handles with finishing pen blades ..... Rs. 7 and 12 0
POCKET PENKNIVES of one, two, three or four blades, Rodger's best ..... Rs. 2 to 6 0

MESS TABLE INKSTANDS & PORTFOLIO.

EBONY INKSTANDS, with drawers, bronze handles, and double cut glasses, with bronze neck and hinges 35 0
IMPERIAL FOLIO BLOTTERS, dark green morocco covers, the number of the regiment gold lettered.... 15 0
SMALL BLACK LEATHER PORTFOLIOS..... 4 0

TABLE CALL BELLS.

Mitchell's Patent Dome Call Bells for the Table 4 0

CHESS, BACKGAMMON AND CARDS.

STAUNTON'S CHESSMEN of sizes.
CHESS BOARDS folding leather of sizes, adapted to the men.
BACKGAMMON BOARDS, fitted with dice boxes and men.
MOGUL AND CLUB CARDS, best quality and various patterns.
The stock of the following is constantly being replenished:
PENS in Quill, Steel, Bone, Silver and Gold.
PENCIL CASES AND PENHOLDERS in Gold, Silver and Ivory.
&c. &c. &c.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Books, &c., for Sale.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

WORKS OF THEOLOGICAL CONTROVERSY.
Now available.

BISHOP COLENSO ON THE PENTATEUCH 3 vols. 8vo. cloth complete. Rs. 15.
CONSIDERATIONS ON THE PENTATEUCH by Isaac Taylor. Rs. 2.
VINDICATION OF BISHOP COLENSO by Henry Rogers. Rs. 1.
DR. McCAUL'S EXAMINATION OF COLENSO'S Difficulties. Rs. 1.
CHRIST AND OTHER MASTERS: an Historical enquiry &c. &c. with special reference to prevailing difficulties &c., by C. Hardwick M. A. Christian advocate in the University of Cambridge. 2 vols. Rs. 11.
UNDESIGNED COINCIDENCES in the writings of the Old and New Testament an argument for their veracity, by the Revd. J. J. Blunt, late Margaret Professor: &c. 8vo. cloth. Rs. 4.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS
Received by the Steamer "Benares."

Chronicles of England B. C. 55—A. D. 1485. Written and illustrated by Jas. E. Doyle. The designs engraved and printed in colours by Edmund Ovan 31 8
Buddhism in Thibet. Illustrated by literary documents and objects of religious worship. With an account of the Buddhist sytems preceding it in India. By Rud. Schlagintweit. L.L.D. With Atlas, &c ... 31 8
The Law of Nations considered as Independent Political Communities. On the Rights and Duties of Nations in time of War. By Travers Twiss, D.C.L., Regius Prof. of Civil Law, Oxford, &c 13 12
The Principles and Practice of Dental Surgery. By C. A Harris, M.D. 8th Edn. 320 cuts 18 4
The Ionian Islands in the year 1863. By Professor D. T. Ansted, M. A. 12 0
Battlefields of the South, from Bull's Run to Fredericksburg, &c. By an English Combatant (Lieutenant of Artillery on the Field Staff.) 2 Maps. 2 vols 15 12
A Brief Review of Ten Years Missionary Labour in India, between 1852 and 1861. By Jos. Mullens, D.D 2 12
Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, Vol. 7 ..... 3 12
The Pocket Date Book; or classified tables of dates of the principal facts, historical, biographical and scientific, from beginning of world to present time. By W. L. R. Cates 3 12
150 Bible Pictures and Stories. By Mrs. Cousens 2 12
Words from the Gospels: Sermons by Dr. C. J. Vaughan 3 8
The Quiver, Vol. 4 ..... 3 8
The Indian Chief. By G. Aimard 1 8
——— Scout Ditto 1 8
Stephen Langton; or the days of King John, by Tupper
Alison's History of Europe from fall of Napoleon in 1815 to accession of Louis Napoleon in 1852. Vol. 1 3 0
Chess and Draughts. By Captain Crawley 0 12
Whist, Loo, and Cribbage. By ditto 0 12
Billiards. By ditto 0 12
Nature's Secrets; or psychometric researches. By W. and E. Denton 3 12
Hester and Elinor; or the discipline of suffering 1 8
Wandering in West Africa, from Liverpool to Fernando Po. 2 vols. By a F. R. G. S. 15 12
Dictionary of Natural History Terms, with their derivations &c. &c. By Dr. D. H. McNicol 9 8
Burns's Songs 2 4
Old English Ballads. Beautifully illustrated (handsome gift book) 15 12
Fonsy; or the revelations of a woman's heart. By E. Feydeau 1 2
Leech's Pictures of Life and Character, 4th Series 9 0
The Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases of Women, including the diagnosis of Pregnancy. By G. Hewitt, M. D 12 0
The New "Examen," or an inquiry into the evidence relating to certain passages in Lord Macauley's History &c 4 8
Memorials and Letters illustrative of the Life and Times of John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, 3 vols. By Mark Napier 40 0
History of India &c. By Revd. R. Hunter, late of Nagpore 1 4
Balfour's Manual of Botany. New Edn. 1863 ..... 9 8
Schoolcraft and Medlock's Book of Nature 2 8
Forbes's Hindoostanee Manual 2 12
——— & English and v. v. Dictionary. 31 4
——— Bagh-o-Bahar 9 8
Lord Dundreary and his Brother Sam, &c. 0 12
Hamilton's New Musical Grammar 2 4
The Engineer's Handybook 1 4
Morell's English Grammar and Analysis 2 0
Archbold's Pleadings and Evidence in Criminal Cases. 14th Edn. 1862 ..... 19 8
Chitty on Contracts. 7th Edn. 1863 ..... 24 0
Stephens's General View of Criminal Law of England. 16 8
Howard's Gymnastic Exercises 5 12
Churchill's Diseases of Children. 2nd Edn. 7 12
Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence 7 12
Carlile's Manual of Freemasonry 0 12
Dictionary of Daily Wants. 3 vols. in 1 ..... 5 12
Cowper's Poetical Works Handsomely bound 7 8
Simpson's Accordeon or Flutina Tutor 1 8
Boosey's Violin Tutor 0 12
Chappell's ditto 1 2
Boosey's Concertina Tutor 0 12
McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary and Supplement... 31 12

NEW FRENCH NOVELS.

La Duchesse de Chateauroux. Par Seophie Gay 1 0
Le Moqueur Amoureux. Ditto 1 0
La Comtesse D'Egmont. Ditto 1 0
Belle-Rose. Par Amedee Achard 2 0

24, Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

LETT'S DIARIES FOR 1864.

No.				Rs.	As.
8	One day to a page. For Memos, and accounts.		Each.	4	12
9	Two days ditto	Ditto	do...	4	4
10	Three days ditto	Ditto	do...	3	8
11	Ditto	Ditto	do...	3	0
11B	For Accounts			4	8
12	For Memos			2	4
11D	For Memos			4	8
13	For Memos			2	0
17	Pocket size			0	6
31	Scribbling Diary, interleaved blotting paper			2	0
32	Ditto	ditto		1	6
33	Ditto	ditto		1	12
34 and 35	Ditto	ditto		1	4
31	Ditto	Not interleaved.	Each	1	2
32	Ditto	ditto		0	14
33	Ditto	ditto		1	0
34 and 35	Ditto	ditto	Each	0	12
Lady's and Gentleman's Pocket Books.			Each	2	8

Russia Leather Covers, with Chubb's Lock and Key, for Nos. 8, 9, and 10, at Rs. 8 each.

SUNDRIES.

Cricketer's Belt	2	0
Imperial Patent Hair Waver (for the young ladies)	10	0

24, Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NOTICE.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1864.

AS OUR LISTS OF ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS for the coming year 1864 must be sent home by the Mail to leave Bombay on the 29th inst., we beg to request the favor of being informed by our Constituents, before that day, as to their wishes regarding the continuance or otherwise of those now supplied to them. It will be taken for granted that all those who do not reply to this notice wish whatever they are now taking in to be continued as usual. To those who have not yet paid subscriptions for the present year, nothing will be supplied after 31st December, unless they pay up all arrears and send advance payments for 1864.

Parties intending to subscribe for English Papers and Periodicals for next year, should send in their orders, accompanied by a remittance, *before the 27th inst.* No Paper or Periodical will be ordered for a shorter period than half a year. CHESSON AND WOODHALL.

24, Medow Street, Fort.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattarae Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenhery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla. Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street THOMAS CRAWFORD.

HERBERT & CO.'S
LETTS'S DIARIES, FOR 1864.

Sounds which address the Ear are lost and die
In one short hour; while that which strikes the Eye
Lives long upon the mind; the faithful sight
Graves on the memory with a beam of light.

FOLIO, 8 inches by 12½ inches.

One Day In a Page, with Sunday ..... each Rs.	10	8
Two Days in a Page, with Sunday..... ,, Rs.	9	0

QUARTO, 7½ inches by 9½ inches.

One Day in a Page, with Sunday .....each Rs.	7	8
Two Days in a Page, with Sunday .. ... ,, Rs.	6	0

OCTAVO, 4½ inches by 7½ inches.

One Day in a Page, with Sunday .....each Rs.	5	0
Two Days in a Page, with Sunday ..... ,, Rs.	4	0

POCKET EDITION.
Small Octavo, 3½ inches by 6 inches.

Two Days in a Page, with Sunday.....each Rs.	3	0

EVERYBODY'S DIARY.
Folio, 8 inches by 12½ inches.

This is a remarkably useful book; it is *interleaved* with Blotting Paper, and a week is comprised in *two pages*.

Each. Rupees 2 8.

HERBERT & Co., will receive Stocks of Letts's Diaries by each succeeding OVERLAND STEAMER, and they request their constituents to forward their orders as soon as possible.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

Books, &c., for Sale.

Will be published in December,
THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

Price Rs. 6 Cash; Credit Rs. 7.

ALSO,

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1864.

THE greatest care will be exercised to render the Almanack for 1864 a complete and correct Book of Reference. The list of the Inhabitants of the Presidency will be corrected up to the time of publication, and a great variety of useful matter, never before published will be introduced.

No effort or expense will be spared to secure for the above work its well earned position, as the best and most extensively circulated work of the kind in India.

Orders registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

Agent for Kurrachee—Mr. Walter, Meiklejohn; *Poona*, Mr. Cowasjee Furdonjee.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY Civil List including the Ecclesiastical Establishment Corrected to 30th September 1863, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39. Medow Street, Fort.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 15th June 1863, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments. Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.
Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

KINGLAKE'S CRIMEA.
FOURTH EDITION.

HERBERT & Co. have a few Copies of this *new edition (only)* for sale, at Rs. 24 the two Vols.—*For Cash only.*
Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND RECEIPT BOOK. Fifth Edition Revised, comprising numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery both Oriental and English; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or outstations. By the Author of "Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.
Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

CHARTS.

TO SHIP-MASTERS, SHIP-OWNERS, AND CHARTERERS.

THE following selection of ADMIRALTY CHARTS, of the latest Surveys, are now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office:—

	Rs.	As.
Sindh and Cutch, including the Gulf of Cutch	3	0
Cape of Good Hope	2	0
Suez Bay	2	0
Manilla Bay	1	0
Maulmain River	1	0
Zanzibar	2	0
Maulmain Harbour	1	0
Straits of Singapore (3 sheets)	4	0
Gulf of Cutch (2 sheets)	4	0
Cochin to Cape Comorin	4	8
Red Sea	2	8
Gulf of Bengal from Palmyra Point to Chittagong	2	8
Gulf of Bengal (Andaman Isles)	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Tenasy, Mergui)	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Bassein, Rangoon, Martaban)	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Chittagong, Khyouk Phycu, Ramree)	2	0
Indian Ocean (3 sheets)	6	0
Straits of Malacca (2 sheets)	4	8
China Sea (4 sheets)	8	0
Several Bays near Cape, Aden	2	0
Karrachee Harbour, (2 sheets)	6	0
Point de Galle	2	0
Coromandel Coast, (3 sheets)	9	8
Arracan Coast and Akyab	3	0

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

Business Announcements.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS, HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, of Book (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. Annesley, Treasurer.
Captain Turner, Secretary.

BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES.
(Just received)
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

F. BORSINI begs to inform his numerous customers and the public, in general, that he has received by last Overland Mail a splendid stock of Paris and London jewellery, of last fashion, also watches all well selected and moderate price. A good opportunity for approaching holidays.

38, Medow Street, Bombay, 7th December 1863.

THE RED BOOT MART, established, 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots, Shoes, and solid Leather Portmanteaux.

N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, other wise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

N. B. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

Less 10 per cent. allowed for cash.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

BATHS, BATHS, BATHS.

Abenian, Hips, Bitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.
Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.
Travelling ,, with Covers and Straps.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.

TREACHER AND CO., (LIMITED,) are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3

LOYSELS' HYDROSTATIC COFFEE and TEA URNS, in black, tin and copper bronze of sizes.
The neatest and most economical Coffee Urn in use.
Nursery Lamps, complete with Copper-pot, &c.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

FLOWER SEEDS.—In packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c., received monthly Overland. VEGETABLE SEEDS.—In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties received monthly Overland by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED,) the Medical Hall, Byculla, the Fort and Poona.

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs. Leath and Ross have sent to the undersigned a general supply of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt for Liver complaints by Headland. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.

LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.

Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay (F

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 9th December 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 2d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 2d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 2 15/64.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Madras	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	212 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	130 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	230 prem.
Bank of India	25	.....	2 per ct. dis.
Broker's Banking Co.	20	12 do.	2 do.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	36 ex-div.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	63 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	70 prem. [exdiv
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	155 prem.
Joint Stock Bank	20	.....	41 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	163 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	416 prem.
Royal Bank of India	75	.....	6½ prem.
Comptoird'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	63 pr. ct. pm. [ex-div.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 28,000 p.sh.
Concha Press Co.	2,700	900 do.	Rs. 25,600 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,067	375 per share	Rs. 9,500 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 1,400 pm. p. [share.
Kiphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 per share	Rs.29,000
Do. B ,,	5,000	.....	[per share pm.
Fress Press Co.	4,000	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	250	.....	Rs. 22,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	.....	Rs. 400 prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.8	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 prem. nnl.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 75 prem.
Manockji Pittys Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	15 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs.p. share.	Rs. 150 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 150 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 2,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 800
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	1,000	5 per. cent.	Rs. 250 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 39,000.
Bonded Warehouse	600	.....	Par.
House and Land Investment Company	300	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	.....	300 prem.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....	Par.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	200 dis.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	100 discount.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-3-3
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	,,	240
Carolus	,,	300
Mexican Dollars	,,	225
German Crowns	,,	213
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	208 per 100 pieces.
Bar Silver	,,	106¼
Gold Leaf	,,	16-9-0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	102½
,, Loan 1835-36	93
,, Loan 1842-43	
,, Loan 1854-55	
Now Five per Cent. Loan	103
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	109½ prem.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 10s. 0d.	to £4 5s. 0d.
,, (Seed)	£2 15s. 0d.	
To London (Cotton)	£3 10s. 0d.	to £3 15s. 0d.
,, (Seed)	£3 15s. 0d.	
To China	No offers.	
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18	

PRICES CURRENT (5th Dec. 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.	
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs	590 to 595
New Dholleras, (ready.)	,,	600 to 602
New Bhownuggur, (ready)	,,	560 to 565
New Oomrawtee	,,	565 to 570
New Compta, (ready.)	,,	580 to 585
New Dharwar Sawginned	,,	680 to 685
New Barsee and Nuggur	,,	565 to 570
New Veeravul	,,	560 to 565
New Khandeish	,,	550 to 555
New Pora chee	,,	570 to 575
New Acoote	,,	580 to 585
New Mangalore	,,	575 to 580
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,400 to Rs. 1,450		
SED—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 7 6 to 7 7 per cwt.		
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,,	6 4 to 6 5
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	,,	33 to 34
	,,	37 to 38
Niger	,,	27 to 28

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Dec. 8	Coleroon	Duncan	London 16 July.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s).	Van Wullen	Surat 7 Dec.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Dec. 8	Viola(s)	Thompson	Hongkong and Singapore.
	Sparkling Wave	Emery	Moulmain.
	Vestal	Nacoda	Osmon.
	Hahnemann	Phillips	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, from Surat.—T. H. Stewart, Esq.; and 159 natives.

PORT CLEARANCES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Rozana*, A. Spittal, bound to Havre.
Ship *Missora*, Coleman, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Batta Family*, W. Hogg, bound to Liverpool.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Behar*, for Hongkong.
P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Benares*, for Aden and Suez.
Steamer *Indus*, for Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Ship *Red Jacket*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Gustava*, Marseilles.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 8TH DECEMBER 1863.

For London.

Goxforth.—1 box oilmanstores, C. Framjee Nowrojee.

For Liverpool.

Merchant Prince.—77 bales wool, 231 cwt., Frangopulo Agelasto and Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Mooljee Sewjee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Varjeevun Vulubdas; 40 bales cotton, 140 cwt., Ruttonsy Ludha; 125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Bhugwandass Morarjee.

Sarah Sands.—25 bales cotton, 87 cwt., B. F. Cama Sons and Co.; 125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Jaychund Soobhagchund; 37 bales hemp, 124½ cwt., Jumnadas Viziell.

Elenore.—200 bales cotton, 1050 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee and Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Campbell Mitchell and Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Leggatt and Co.

Glasgow.—110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., D. Byramjee & Co.; 350 bales cotton, 1,225 cwt., David Sassoon and Co.

Peru.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Jugjeevun Hoonjee.

E. A. Bright.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Dossa Husraz and Co.; 1,000 bundles coir yarn, 115½ cwt., Kessowdass Goculdass; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorng.

Jupiter.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Killick Nixon & Co.; 1 case sandlewood and ivory Bombay works boxes, Bomonjee Jejeebhoy.

J. J. Mitchell.—110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Tarachund Sobhagchund; 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Vussonjee Jewraz; 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Carsondass Vulubdass; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Goculdass Lillodhur.

City of Shanghai.—105 bales cotton 367½ cwt., Bhanjee Jewraz; 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Boongersy Toolsidass.

Red Jacket.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Hunsraz Visram.

Admiral Lyon.—16 bales cotton, 56 cwt., Govindjee Megjee and Co.; 150 bales cotton, 475 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.

Charger.—125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Merwanjee Pestonjee Byramjee Cola and Co 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Tarachund Sobhagchund.

James Smith.—55 bales cotton, 192½ cwt., Virjee Canjee; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Mody; 125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Nensy Curumsy; 75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Ramdove Megjee.

Clyde.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee.

Sir J. Mandeville.—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

Camperdown.—40 bales cotton, 120 cwt., Canjee Hemraz.

Robina.—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Visram Kessowjee.

Athene.—101 bales cotton, 353½ cwt., Damjee Husraz; 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Govin Girdhur.

Neptune's Car.—2,400 bags linseed, 3,600 cwt., Jeatha Jairaz.

Gorilla.—Loose buffaloe horns, 162½ cwt., Ebram Ramjee.

For Havre.

Ville de Lima.—160 bales cotton, 560 cwt., Nesserwanjee Coovarjee.

Roxana.—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Dadabhoy Jamsetjee and Brothers.

For Suez.

Steamer *Benares*—2 bundles Cashmere shawls, 70 pieces, Hajee Momud Backer.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Benares.*—1 case sundries, Hormusjee Pestonjee's Sons.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Behar.*—1 case wearing apparel, Robert Frith and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Arratoon Apcar.*—22 packages absorbine, 73 cwt. 1 qr. 3 lbs., Assoobhoy Gangjee; 21 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Eduljee Framjee and Co.; 1 case Cambay stones, and plain dole., V. Jumnadass.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Behar.*—2 packages Indian condiments; 1 package coffee, 3 qrs. C. Framjee Nowrojee.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

1408	Birmingham, Caroline—D. H. Camta.	Sept. 11
510	Caroline Agnes, Croft—W. Nicol & Co.	
	Charente (s).	
578	Colonist, Gibson.	Sept. 4
1199	Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	
859	Confidence, Reily—W. Nicol & Co.	
411	Dorothy, Bruce.	
1153	East, Boyd.	Aug. 28
927	Edmund Graham, McIntyre.	July 22
848	Edwin Fox, Maclean—Blackwell & Co.	Aug. 29
1066	Egeria, Pollock—Martin, Young & Co.	Aug. 14
480	Empress, Piers.	
949	Gertrude, Spedding.	Sept. 26
1061	Gilbert Thompson, Cooper—E. Bates & Co.	Aug. 11
1241	Gloucestershire, Tomlinson.	
788	Glendower, Hughes.	
1598	H. M. St. Alsayre.	Oct. 24
1221	King Arthur, Grigs.	Oct. 9
900	Lepanto, Martin.	Oct. 9
1036	Marian Moore, Monce.—Lawrence & Co.	Aug. 17
701	Monarchy, Day.	Oct. 12
731	Percy Douglas, Hamon.	
956	Preston, Wakem—Lyon Brothers & Co.	July 4
861	Salamance, Liveasy—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 24
893	Sebastian Cabot, Morgan.	Oct. 24
1231	Stalwart, Crawford—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Aug. 21
799	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.	
980	Southampton, Linstrong.	Aug. 27
722	Saltaire, Williams.—Lyon Bros. & Co.	Sept. 11
1744	Tweed, Stuart.	Sept. 4
1084	Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co.	Sept. 3
505	Yarre, Nairn.	Sept. 22
	FROM LONDON VIA TABLE BAY.	
899	Stamboul, Towar—Wallace & Co.	July 30
	FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF.	
184	Fairy Rock, Robilliard—Rennie & Co.	July 25
346	Jumna, Phillips.	July 5
1061	Kirkham, Routledge.	
	FROM LONDON VIA ZANZIBAR.	
169	Enfield, Reid.	
	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
824	Adristic, Scott.	Oct. 1
1001	Algiers, Buchannan.	Aug. 15
1134	Alsagar,—Souza, Pinto and Co.	Sept. 29
861	Ambrose, Daniel.	Oct. 9
847	Anonyma, Cuthbertson—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 31
1249	Aremedel,—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Sept. 25
1350	Bosphorus, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 29
1547	Black Eagle, Bassett.	Oct. 6
1382	Bulwark, Bainmantyne,—W. Nicol & Co.	
869	Coronet, Coveny.	
713	Charles Horsfall, Thompson.	
1139	Cicero, Alexander.	Oct. 1
1073	City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co.	
972	Comcordia, Ross. W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 8
760	Dorothy—G. S. King & Co.	Aug. 7
1303	Duncaian, Finlay.—Cardwell Parsons & Co.	Oct. 6
937	Flower of the Forest, Beasley—Coupland & Co.	Aug. 2
1456	Frenchman, Galloway—Framjee, Sands & Co.	Sept. 11
994	Fleur de Lis, Taylor,—Remington & Co.	
1117	Henry Moore, Steward.	
1849	Henry Fernie, Brown.	
1346	Harmonides, Moran—Dady and Sorabjee.	Sept. 29
1124	Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell and Co.	Sept. 25
845	Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co.	Aug. 27
843	Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.	
1196	Inconstant, Culliton—Lawrence & Co.	Aug. 9
1445	James Seddon, Jiffaris.	Oct. 8
1707	King of Algeria, Carphy.	Oct. 6
428	Malvern, Clarkston.	July 17
965	Margaret, Faulkner.	
	Mariata, Brown.	
747	Miletus, Shaw—Framjee, Sands & Co.	
1249	Mistress of the Seas, Orkney.	Sept. 29
	Montrose—Remington & Co.	
643	Moreno, Whiting.	
697	Morning Star, Taverner—Canjee Lilodhur & Co.	July 28
1091	Otago, Masterton.	Sept. 25
1052	Palmerston, Tegan.	Aug. 1
1328	Princess Alexandra, White.—John Clover & Co.	Sept. 24
1117	Protector, Clark.	Aug. 1
1337	Queen of the Seas, Peters.	Aug. 29
737	Radnagore, Cook—A. H. Huschke & Co.	Aug. 20
641	Robert Ritson, Brough—A. H. Huschke & Co.	Aug. 25
1090	Roodee.	
1075	South, Wilson.	
1053	Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland and Co.	Sept. 28
1101	Shannon.	Aug. 13
1533	South Carolina, Shapcott.	Sept. 28
261	Sterdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
776	Superb, Bonner.	Aug. 13
432	Tim Whiffler, Cottier.	
697	Tomogonops, Poe—Cardwell Parsons & Co.	
982	Trenton, Walker.	Aug. 26
1349	Uncas, Greely.	Aug. 2
1250	Victoria Cross—Coupland & Co.	
1011	Vicksburgh, Scott.	Oct. 9
837	Vittoria, Martin.	Sept. 24
1131	War Cloud, Logan.	Aug. 1
1015	William Carvill, Copeland.—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1073	Zambia, Miller—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Aug. 16
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.	
	Baron Macauley, Cunninghan.—E. Latham & Co.	July 3
1132	Caroline, Atheridge.	Oct. 1
1598	Clansmerden, Gibson.—John Clover & Co.	Sept. 29
1998	Diadem.	
919	Etna, Graham—Ritchie, Steuart and Co.	Sept. 24
843	George A. Holt, Robinson.	May 22
1051	George, William—W. Nicol and Co.	Sept. 24
1067	May Queen, Penny—Merwanjee, Mellissa.	Sept. 29
1011	Vicksburg, Scott.	
	FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.	
1100	Eldorado, Hayes.	
660	Tallulas, Percival.	June 28
	FROM BANGKOK.	
490	Ellen Masters, Glover,	
386	Nerbudda,	
890	Prince of Wales, Winckliers.	Sept. 30
	FROM CARDIFF.	
427	Enterprise Hayes.	
810	Fort Regent.	Oct. 1
	FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.	
1197	Africana, Hatfield.	
1134	Spaminondas, Hensley.	
960	Falkland, Pender.	
1072	Jane Parker, Davis.	
533	Neptune, Veary.	
	Statelie, Banks—Coupland & Co.	July 18
	FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.	
750	Martha Bowker, Goodburn.	
538	Shamrock, Gilley.	
	FROM SYDNEY.	
1204	Princess of Wales—Grey & Co.	
	FROM SUNDERLAND.	
1057	Gladstone.	
	FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.	
1047	Beaumonde.	
1047	Euxine, Henderson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
	FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.	
639	Agincourt. Williams—Lyon Brothers, & Co.	July 3
1199	Baden.	
469	Chasley.	
780	Manlius.	
	FROM NEWCASTLE VIA BEYPORE.	
471	Aos.	
1127	Earlof Elgin.	July 31
	FROM THE CLYDE.	
1209	Challenge—W. Nicol & Co.	
990	Montrose, Crossley.—Lyon Brothers, & Co.	Oct. 5
1180	Birmah (s); B. I. S, N. Co.	
813	City of Delhi, Muir—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
698	City of Benares, McMillan—Finlay Clark & Co.	Sept. 26
686	City of Manchester, Watson—Finlay Clark & Co.	
781	Martaban, Hepburn —W. Nicol & Co.	
1072	Merwanjee Framjee, Pike—Fleming & Co.	July 15
781	Myrtle, Warden.—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 25
	Outram (s)—B. C & R. S. N. & Co.	
	FROM BOSTON VIA KURRACHEE.	
820	Moonlight—Farnham & Co.	
	FROM CHINA.	
477	Good Success.	
	FROM CALCUTTA.	
467	Astero'd, Gardener.	
797	Cababar.	
1278	Celestial Empire, Murray—W. Nicol & Co.	
1402	Clydesdale. B & A Hormarjee	
826	Clymene.	
1056	Day Dream	
320	Emu.	
368	Falsea Sadan.	
664	Mary Ann.	
982	Princess Sommswatty, Robinson, Henry Forman.	
1166	Startled Fawn.	
1099	T. E. Lemon, Lemon, Rainy.	
363	Teazer.	
1179	Thomas Seddos, Dodde, Finlay Clark & Co.	Nov. 24
	FROM MOULMEIN.	
425	Peter Clinton, Bragdon.	
	FROM BRISBDORE.	
	Kildare W. John.	
	FROM BOSTON.	
991	Pericles, Furgusson—Framjee, Sands & Co.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

275	Ann Jenkins, Jones.	
738	Akbar, Fizzey.	Aug. 8
477	Albion, Hughes.—Fleming & Co.	
	Chimera, Mott.	Aug. 1
336	F. Bezil, Laws.	
467	Fanny, Chase.	
336	Frederick Bassil, Laws.	
1459	Herefordshire, Walker.	July 28
	Madge, Steward—Fleming & Co.	
672	Scindo, Schrewsbury—Fleming & Co.	
357	Telegraph, Jones.	
	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
461	Richard Cobden, Randall.	Aug. 7
	FROM SUNDERLAND.	
811	Alifore—Fleming & Co.	
	NOT FIXED.	
782	Assaye, Andrews.—Fleming & Co.	July 15
1254	Europa, Clark—Fleming & Co.	
364	Helen Morrow—Fleming & Co.	June 28
599	Index, McLeod—Fleming & Co.	

BENGAL.

The telegraph of November 29, announced the arrivals of the *City of Perth*, Geerson, from Mauritius 22nd Oct., *Houghton*, Brown, from Boston 27th June, *Mauritius*, Thornhill, from London 18th Aug.; touched at Cork 22nd Aug.; Cape of Good Hope 10th Oct; and Madras 10th Nov.; and *Holmsdale*, *Philosopher*, *Mayaram Dayaram*, *Middlesex*, *Omar Pasha*, *Bengal*, and *Bordeaux*, particulars not received.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 8.

Swanson, Captain F., Artillery, on leave, from Poona.
Froster, Col. nel, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Wright, Deputy Inspector General J. D. A., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, on leave, from Poona.
Hobson, Major-General, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals on leave from Poona.
Chaldcott, Lieut. M. A., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

GARRISON ORDERS.—DEC. 8TH 1863.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.

The undermentioned men arrived at the Presidency on escort duty from Khandalla are attached to Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment, and will be sent to rejoin by the evening train to-morrow :—

Serjeant W. Browne, 106th Regiment Private J. Clarke, 5th Dragoon Guards, Private W. Lewis 6th Dragoon Guards, Private R. Tighe, 3rd Dragoon Guards, Private W. Ingram, 3rd Dragoon Guards.

A Station Prize Committee composed as follows, will assemble to-morrow at 11 A.M. at the Mess Tent of the 4th Rifles N. I., to investigate such claims as may be brought before it :—

President.—Captain Castell, 4th Regt. N. I. or Rifle Corps.
Members.—Adjutant 21st Regt. N. I., Quarter Master 4th Rifles.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 7th Dec. 1863.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards Captain (Brevet Major) J. Robinson, 44th Foot, will proceed to England at the public expense to join the Depot of his Regiment reporting his arrival at the Adjutant General, Horse Guards.

Brevet Major Robinson, will be available for duty with Troops if required.

The undermentioned Officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 1st December 1863 :—

Captain W. Diskinson, Staff Corps.
Captain M. R. Bruce, 23rd Regiment N. L. I.
Captain A. Phillips, Cadre 29th Regiment N. I.
Captain T. Oliver, Invalid Establishment.

Captain T. Oliver, Invalid Establishment, is permitted to draw his pay and allowances in the Deccan.

The undermentioned Officers have passed the required examination in the native language as follows :—

Hindoostance Staff Test.

Lieut. C. H. Walsh, 44th Foot.
Captain R. W. Richardes, 10th Regiment N. I.
Assistant Surgeon J. Kearney, Civil Surgeon, Rutnagherry.

Naval.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN J. W. YOUNG, C.B.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 8th Dec. 1863.

Mr. M. de Souza, 1st Hospital Assistant, *Dalhousie*, was transferred to the Floating Batteries as Supernumerary on the 7th instant, to await the arrival of the *Zenobia*, to which vessel he stands appointed.

BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.—HOME DEPARTMENT.

(*Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary, Nov.* 30.)

Fort William, the 28th November 1863.

His Excellency Colonel Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B., is expected to arrive in Calcutta in her Majesty's Steamer *Arracan* on Tuesday, the 1st proximo, to assume the office of Governor-General of India.

The Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, the Military Secretary to the Governor-General, and an Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General, will proceed down the river in the *Celerity* to wait upon Sir William Denison.

When the *Arracan* passes Atcheepore, five Guns will be fired from Fort William.

The *Arracan* will anchor near the Dock Yard.

At 4 o'clock P.M. the Secretary to the Government of India will wait upon Sir William Denison on board the *Arracan*.

Sir William Denison will be conveyed from the *Arracan* to Chandpal Ghat in the Yacht *Soonamookhee*.

Sir William Denison will land at Chandpal Ghat at half past 4 o'clock, or about that time. Upon landing, His Excellency will be received by the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, the Commissionor of Police, the Master Attendant, and the Sheriff of Calcutta. When His Excellency lands a Salute of 21 Guns will be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William.

Sir William Denison will then proceed to Government House, where His Excellency will be received at the foot of the Great Entrance by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and at the head of the steps by the Governor-General and the Members of the Governor-General's Council.

All the Civil Officers of the Government and the whole of the Garrison and General Staff, as well as Officers on duty at the Presidency, are requested to be in attendance at Government House at half past 4 o'clock P.M. upon this occasion in full uniform or evening dress.

When Sir William Denison shall have taken his Seat as Governor-General in Council a further Salute of 21 Guns will be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William.

By Order of the Governor-General in Council,
E. C. BAYLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The following Garrison Order is published for general information :—

GARRISON ORDER BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Fort William, the 28th November 1863.

THE Troops in Garrison will parade in full dress on Tuesday, the 1st proximo, at an hour to be hereafter notified, and under the Command of Major-General St. George D. Showers, C.B. Commanding the Garrison, for the reception of His Excellency Sir William Denison, expected on that day.

The Lahore Light Horse will be posted, on the road leading to Chandpal Ghat with its left resting on the Ghat. (After His Excellency shall have passed, the Lahore Light Horse will form the Escort as far as the North-West Gate of Government House.)

The Line will be continued up to the North-West Gate of Government House by the Reserve Guards of the Fort and Her Majesty's 25th Punjub Native Infantry—Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry forming a street from the North-West Gate to the Grand Entrance of Government House, a Guard af Honor and the Band of the Regiment being drawn up in front of the steps at the North Entrance.

A Royal Salute will be fired from the Ramparts when Sir William Denison lands, and a second when he takes his Seat in the Council-Chamber.

By Order,
G. P. WHISH, Colonel, Military Secretary.
By Order of the Governor-General in Council,
E. C. BAYLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Coonoor, on the 29th November, the wife of Captain P. J. P. Wetherall, Staff Corps, of a son.

At Vellore, on the 29th November, the wife of Lieutenant George Briggs, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At Trinity Church, Kurrachee, on the 28th ultimo, by the Revd. R. W. Bagnell, Mr. George C. Brayson to Cecilia Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Mr. George Ethridge of Madras.

DEATH.

On board the P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Mooltan*, on the 26th November, Miss Blechyden.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Benares*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 14th December 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

Weight under ½ ounce	*Via Marseilles.* Rs. 0 6 8	*Via Southampton.* Rs. 0 4 0
,, 1 ,,	,, 0 13 4	,, 0 8 0
,, 2 ,,	,, 1 10 8	,, 1 0 0
,, 3 ,,	,, 2 8 0	,, 1 8 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Behar*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 13th December 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th idem.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SIND.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

THE MAILS FOR ADEN.

The Mails for Aden per steamer *Dalhousie*, will be closed Tuesday, next the 15th instant at 10 o'clock A.M.

Letters &c. sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian Inland Postage.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

PERSIAN GULF MAIL.

Letters, &c., for the Persian Gulf, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ship or Bugla. Should, however, parties desire their letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter they must be so superscribed when they will be so sent.

POSTAL NOTICE.

THE public are informed that the East India and London Steam Navigation Company's Steamers leave Calcutta and Madras for the United Kingdom, *via* the Cape, once a month *i. e.*, from the former Station between the 12th and 20th, and the latter about the 25th. Letters, &c., for the Cape if forwarded by the above Steamers reach earlier than those sent *via* Aden and Mauritius; the latest safe dates from Bombay will be, for Calcutta 4th and Madras 17th of the month. The postage to be charged is the ordinary Indian Inland rates which must be prepaid. Letters for the United Kingdom if sent by the above Vessels will, of course, be liable to the usual rates of steam postage.

CALENDAR—DECEMBER—1863.

New Moon, Friday ..... 11th 1h. 45.5m. A.M.
First Quarter, Thursday ..... 17th 9h. 36.7m. P.M.
Full Moon, Friday ..... 25th 7h. 41.4m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed	9	Mercury rises 6h.36m	6 23	5 22	9 30	9 53	
Thur	10	Grouse Shooting ends	6 24	5 22	0 15	10 40	
Fri.	11	Daybreak at 5h. 6m.	6 24	5 22	11 5	11 26	
Sat.	12	Twilight ends 6.42	6 25	5 23	11 49	0 12	
Sun.	13	3rd Sunday after Advent.	6 25	5 23	10 36	0 59	7th December. Time—7h. 59m. 5s.
Mon	14	Mars rises at 4.33.	6 26	5 24	1 22	1 45	
Tues	15	Mars sets at 3.41.	6 27	5 24	2 8	2 33	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Wednesday 9th.—Second Battle of Nagpore, 1817.—The exking of Delhi and family landed prisoners at Rangoon, 1858.

Thursday 10th.—Luther burnt, 1520.—Great Commercial panic, 1825.—Capture of Bushire, 1856.

Friday 11th.—Plymouth burnt by the French, 1377.—Charles X. killed, 1718.—Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive arrived with a fleet in the Ganges, 1756.

Sunday 13th.—New Zealand discovered, 1642.—Fort George Captured, 1813.

Saturday 13th.—The great (brass) Beezapoor gun, weighing 41 tons, cast in India, 1685.—Dr. Johnson died, 1784.

Monday 14th.—Washington died, 1799.—Sikh War commenced, 1845.—Prince Consort died, 1861.

Tuesday 15th.—Storm of Gawilghur, 1803.—Second Battle of Rangoon, 1824.—Re-interment of Napoleon, 1840.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

List of undelivered Messages on the 8th Dec. 1863.

From Belgaum to Latham, Ahmedabad to William West, Chittagong to Moolah Gabun Noorbhoy, Mooltan to Purmanund Hemraz, Cochin to Cassum Jooma, Nagpore to Kullianjee Festoujee Dubail, Feerozepore through Lahore to Ganesh

Thursday, 17th.—Oral examination in Materia Medica and Botany.
Friday, 18th December.—Practical Chemistry.
Saturday, 19th.—Practical Pharmacy.

Fourth Year Students.

Thursday, 10th December.—Written examination in Medicine, Surgery, and Ophthalmic Surgery.
Saturday, 12th.—Oral Examination in Medicine Surgery, and Ophthalmic Surgery.
Monday, 14th.—Written examination in Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence.
Tuesday, 15th.—Oral examination in Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence.
Wednesday, 16th.—Surgical Anatomy.
Saturday, 19th.—Practical Toxicology.

EXAMINATION OF STUDENT APPRENTICES.

First and second Year Student-Apprentices.

Thursday, 10th December.—Practical Anatomy.
Friday, 11th.—Oral examination in Anatomy and Physiology.
Saturday, 12th.—Oral examination in Chemistry.
Thursday, 17th.—Oral examination in Materia Medica.
Saturday, 19th.—Practical Pharmacy.

Third Year Student-Apprentices.

Monday, 14th December.—Written Examination in Medicine and Surgery.
Tuesday, 15th.—Oral examination in Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence.
Tuesday, 22nd.—Oral examination in Medicine and Surgery.

EXAMINATION OF THE VERNACULAR CLASS.

First Year Students.

Thursday, 10th December.—Written examination in Anatomy.
Friday, 11th.—Written examination in Chemistry.
Saturday, 12th.—Oral examination in Chemistry.
Monday, 14th.—Oral examination in Anatomy.

Second and Third Year Students.

Thursday, 10th Dec.—Written examination in Physiology.
Friday, 11th.—Written examination in Materia Medica.
Saturday, 12th.—Oral examination in Materia Medica.
Monday, 14th.—Oral examination in Physiology.
Wednesday, 16th.—Practical Pharmacy.
Thursday, 17th.—Practical Anatomy.

EXAMINATION FOR SCHOLARSHIPS NOTIFIED ON 9TH SEPTEMBER 1863.

4th Year Students who have passed the "FIRST CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION," or the "FIRST EXAMINATION for the DEGREE of LICENTIATE of MEDICINE in the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY," CAMAC and ANDERSON SCHOLARSHIPS on the 21st in the Clinical Wards, and on the 22nd in the Dissecting Rooms.

From these examinations the McLennan's Medal will be awarded to the 1st Year Student-Apprentices, and Burnes' Medal to the 3rd Year Student-Apprentices.

JOHN PEET, M.D., F.R.C.P., Principal.
December 5th, 1863.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION SIDE.
FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1863.
Fifth Day, 8th Dec. 1863.
(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD KT.)

His Lordship having taken his seat on the Bench at 10 o'clock, the following Gentlemen were empannelled to serve on the

MORNING JURY.

Mr. T. GAYNOR.—*Foreman.*

Messrs. T. Crawford, J. Bapty, W. A. Donohoe, R. Heady, C. S. Craig, S. W. Felandiga, G. Phillips, E. A. D'Souza, Bomanjee Rustomjee, Venayak Morojee, and Mahomed Ebrahim Punday.

FORGERY.—Rama Jewson, Runsord Purshotum, and Kunkoo, woman, were indicted for having in their possession Government Currency Notes, knowing the same to have been forged, and intending they should fraudulently be used as genuine.

The Advocate General, assisted by Dr. Reid appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton for the defence.

Walla Dewa, a Marwaree, said he lived at Walkeshwar and knew the prisoner Rama, remembered seeing him on the 3rd November last at witness's shop; he wanted change for a note for Rs. 1,000. This is the note now before the Court, Witness examined it, and suspected it on account of such a sum being in the possession of such a man. Witness refused to change it and prisoner then said give me Rs. 800, and you may keep Rs. 200; witness still refused, and a sepoy, Anundrow, just then came up, when the prisoner on receiving the note back, put it in a case. The sepoy asked witness what this was about. Witness replied, "this man has a note for Rs. 1000." The sepoy asked "where is it?" "I have got it." "I have not got it." He was searched and the note was found upon him, and the sepoy took him into custody.

Annundrow Witto, police sepoy, said,—I recollect the 3rd November last; I was at the Walkeshwar Chowkey. I know the prosecutor, he has a shop opposite the Chowkey; at about 4 o'clock I saw the prisoner standing near the Marwarree's shop. I was about 10 paces from it. I heard the Marwarree say "I have not got Rs. 1000 with me, go." I saw the Marwarree give the prisoner a folded paper, and I went up and asked what was the matter, the Marwarree replied, "this man wants change for a note for Rs. 1000." I asked prisoner what he had with him, he said, "nothing." I searched him and found a note in a case, this note now placed in my hand is the note. I gave the note and case to Yessoo, Havildar, who came there shortly after. I took the prisoner into custody, and with the Havildar went to the Soobadar. Jaffir the Havildar made over the note to the Soubadar.

Yessoo, Police Havildar, corroborated the statement of the last witness.

Lallajee Dooleboram, a water-carrier, is in the employ of Herjee Dewjee and has known the prisoner for years. Rama lives in the Fort, recollects the month of April last, the prisoner Runsord came to the house of witness' master he said, "I have got a note, if you want any, come along;" witness followed him to his house, he said the note was for Rs. 1,000, he told me to take the note and give him Rs. 100 now, and Rs. 400 after. Witness said if he could pass it he would bring the money, if not he would return the note; the prisoner Rama accompanied him to Runsord's house, who called for Rama for the purpose of taking him to Runsord's house. Rama was present when the note was delivered to witness. Witness took the note and accompanied by Rama went away. On the 20th or 21st of October, witness gave the note to Rama for the purpose of giving it back to Runsord. Rama promised to do so. Witness did not attempt to change the note, but on the 3rd November, prisoner was brough to witness by the Sobadar, who enquired if witness had given the note to Rama. Witness went to Runsord's house with the Soabadar and Rama, accompanied by a parsee and a Havildar; this was at 9 P. M., the doors of the room were closed, and witness called out "where is Runsord gone to," his wife replied from a neighbouring room, "he is gone out;" they were about to leave the place, when Runsord's wife with a light in her hand came towards them, and went into her room, just as Runsord came up; the witness pointed him out, and he was arrested; his wife was in the room opening a box, she took a bundle of paper from inside the box. Witness and the others were outside on the landing, the Havildar went in and asked her what she was doing there in the dark, and he brought Kunkoo out who had a packet in her hand, which she threw down on the floor and sat down. The soubadar lifted up the packet and examined it, when he found a note in it. This is the note, it is different from the other one, which was torn; all then went down stairs and two European constables had by this time arrived.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton. Knew it was a forged note; but that was after he had enquired the reason why Ransord gave him a note for Rs. 1000, for one hundred rupees, was, because Runsord knew he was ignorant and Runsord took him in and had kept the note for seven months although he knew it was a bad one. Runsord would not receive it back, Kunkoo threw down the note in front of all there. Witness could not say what kind of paper the note was wrapped in. Kunkoo did not sit upon the note when she threw it down; the Parsee with us was the buggy driver, in whose buggy we went to the house. The house was searched but nothing was found.

Syed Jaffir, police Sobador, indentified the notes, and corroborated the statements of the foregoing witnesses; and stated in addition that when he informed Runsord the reason for visiting him, he denied having given any note to Lowjee. Witness did not see Kunkoo take anything from a box, but saw her throw the paper on the landing; had not observed anything in her hand previously and it was very dark on the landing, there was no light except what came though the door, but the Parsee brought a light by which they examined the paper thrown by Kunkoo. The buggy was left in charge of a sepoy with two other persons, who were persons who had been apprehended on suspicion, as Lallajee had said the note had passed through their hands; they were released by the Magistrate.

Fukeerjee Merwanjee drives his own buggy, and recollected driving the sobadar and others in November last to Runsord's house.

By Mr. Barton,—Am a buggy driver, am not connected with the police. Was engaged by the police in the case of Mrs Pedder the sessions before last; at the time engaged did not know for what purpose, his nose had neither been poked into Mrs. Pedder's affairs, nor into the affairs of the present case. Had been employed by the Sobadar and had gone upstairs by his request in case there might be a disturbance, and left his buggy in charge of a sepoy, who also had charge of two prisoners connected with this case, never lived at Dhobee-Talao, had never seen a Talimwalla.

Dinshaw Nesserwanjee a clerk from the Bank of Bombay, pronounced both the notes to be forgeries; they had been altered from Rs. 10, to Rs. 1,000.

Mr. Barton asked his Lordship to acquit the woman, as she was acting under the influence of her husband. His Lordship said he could not see that she was to be excused on those grounds.

Mr. Barton then addressed the Jury in an able speech wherein he warned them to be careful of placing any reliance upon the majority of the evidence adduced for the prosecution; he remarked upon the descrepancy between the evidence of the water-carrier and the sobadar as regards the act of the woman in throwing the note upon the ground in the front of all present; the statement of the water-carrier that he had given Rs. 100 for the note without knowing it to be a false one, and keeping it by him for eight months after, when the sobadar states in evidence that two persons were in custody for having had the note in their possession, and this on the admission of Lallajee; and Mr Barton finally stated that it was his impression that the forged note said to have been thrown down by the woman, was placed there by one of those who were standing near her.

His Lordship in summing up said, that in his opinion the testimony of the witness Lallajee was entirely worthless, and it was for the Jury to say whether they believed the statements of the other witnesses; they ought to be very cautious in looking at evidence in these cases, if they had any doubt they were bound to give it in favour of the prisoners.

The Jury returned a verdict of guilty against Rama Jewson and not guilty for Runsord Purshotom and Kimkoo, woman. The two last men were then discharged, and the first prisoner was sentenced to three years rigourous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

Rama Pandoo whose sentence was deferred, and who was found euilty of uttering a forged note, was called up and sentenced to three years rigourous imprisonment.

AFTERNOON JURY.

Mr. J. Haijhtman.—*Foreman.*

Messrs J. Wynn, W. H. Hussey, A. Johnson, D. T. Stuart, W. Dracup, W. Kinchella, S. Wright, J. Mendoza, Hormusjee Sorabjee, Narrayan Atmaram, Mahomed Ismail Hoondy.

FORJERY.—Khairaj Purshotum was indicted for having in his possession a currency note for Rs. 1,000, knowing the same to have been forged, and using it as genuine.

The Advocate General and Mr. Barton were for the prosecution.

The prisoner was undefended.

Wycoontram Velao said,—I am a Bhowa. I remember in October last, I saw the prisoner at my house at 8 o'clock in the morning. He said he had a note for Rs. 100 which he wanted changing. Prosecutor said he had not the amount in the house but he would try and get it; prisoner went away, he did not produce the note then, but came again at 5 o'clock and produced a note, Witness changed the note and gave the prisoner Rs. 99 8 two of which he had to borrow, and after the prisoner left he found the note to be worthless, whom I borrowed the Rs. 2; in consequence of what he said I went to look for the prisoner and found him in his shop. I said "do you do this kind of thing" and told him it was a false one; he said "it is a good one, but if you think not, come with me and I'll give you another." Witness went with him and when at the shop of a relation of the prisoners, he (the prisoner) tried to snatch the note from witness' hands, and two or three who were there helped to beat witness. He cried out and a policeman came to whom he handed the note, and can swear that the note given by him to the sepoy was the same as given by the prisoner.

Ramjee Mooljee, said,—I deal in ghee and live in Memon Street, I know the last witness, I recollect the 29th of October last; the prosecutor came to my house about 5 P. M. and the prisoner was with him and another person, when the prosecutor received from me Rs. 2 8, and said he wanted to pay it to the prisoner who was to give him a note for Rs. 100, for which prosecutor was to give rupees. Prosecutor paid to the prisoner in my presence Rs. 99-12 and the prisoner then gave a note to the prosecutor who showed me the note after the prisoner had gone, the note appeared to me good, but I said better show it to some other person.

Bhoodjur Bedja.—a coolie, knows the prosecutor, saw the prisoner, at prosecutor's house at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 29th of October. He had brought a note for the purpose of having it changed for rupees, the prosecutor said "I have not the amount now," the prisoner came back at 5 o'clock the same day, and said "have you got the money," prosecutor said "yes," and counted out the money when he found two and a half rupees short; the prosecutor then said "let us go to the shop of Ramjee and I will get the two rupees, and at the shop prosecutor asked Ramjee for two and a half rupees, and received that sum from him, the rupees were then given to the prisoner and he gave prosecutor a note.

Syed Jaffir, Syed Amon, police havildar, knew the prisoner, recollected arresting him in October last for passing a bad note, at about six in the evening; the prosecuter gave him a note, a false one; the prisoner had upon him when searched Rs. 4-8.

His Lordship here said he did not see the necessity of going further with the case, as the witness for the prosecution was not worthy of credence, and advised the jury to return a verdict of not guilty which was accordingly done, and the prisoner was discharged.

FORGERY.—Jairam Bheeka, and Hurgovund Premchund, were indicted for fraudulently and dishonestly using as genuine a Government Currency Note which they knew to be a forged document.

The Advocate General with Mr. Cooper for the prosecution.

The prisoners were undefended.

Ookerprend Jaitha, a Brahmin mendicant, said he knew the first prisoner, and recollected seeing him on the 18th of Nov. last; the two prisoners came, when Jairam said, "this Brahmin has a Note for Rs. 100, he wants change for it." Prosecutor said he had not that amount with him, Jairam said, "give me what you have and I will call for the balance to morrow," after looking at the note for Rs. 100 witness gave him a Rs. 50, and said to Jairam he did not know the Banian. Jairam said "you know me so you can pay him." Witness promised to pay the balance on the next day, and showed the note to a neighbour and then locked it up; the prisoners came next day and said "pay the balance" but prosecutor said he had not changed it, but would give the money when he had it; they came again, and prosecutor told them, he had a bad leg and could not go out the next day; he then went to a Brahmin of his acquaintance and asked him to cash the note, but he was unable to do so and the note was left with him. Jairam came again at 12 o'clock that night with a policeman. Witness went with them to the police station, and then said the note was given to him by the prisoner Jairam and a Surat man he did not know. The next day he pointed out the second prisoner as the man that came with Jairam.

Moonelall Keshajee, Shroff, said he know the prosecutor and lived near him. One day in November about 3 o'clock in the afternoon I saw the prisoners sitting in a passage of the prosecutors house they had conversation with him, he went into his room and came out with Rs. 50 in his hand and they delivered the note after receiving the rupees, as they went they said "what about the Rs. 50 balance" prosecutor said, "I have not got it" after prisoners left I saw the note, it was an old one, and was patched in the middle.

Hurjeewan Meerchund, a Brahmin mendicant, corroborated the evidence of the prosecutor and also gave the note to another man to be cashed, he came with a sepoy, witness told the sepoy how he had obtained the note.

Ranmouth Shitaram, a mendicant Brahmin, stated he received a note from the last witness to get cashed, and gave it to another man for the same purpose.

Gungu Pesham, hawker, recollected the last witness coming to him with a note for Rs. 100 to be cashed; witness took it to the Bank of Bombay, and there it was refused payment and witness and the note were detained, the police were informed, and the note was traced back to the prisoners.

Jairam said he never saw the note, nor did he know anything of the transaction.

Hergovund said he was innocent and left it to the Jury and the Court.

His Lordship summed up briefly and the Jury returned a verdict of not guilty; the prisoners were then discharged.

The Court rose at 5 P. M.

BENGAL.

THE disturbed state of affairs on the north-west frontier and within the border has influenced the military movements of the season even down to the Presidency itself, and has changed many of the arrangements made in the annual relief of regiments. In that measure H. M's. 36th Foot, now arriving from England, was ordered to relieve H. M's. 52nd L. I. at Hazarecbaugh, so as to enable the latter regiment to come down to the Presidency and replace the 1st battalion H.M's. 13th L. I., in Fort William, and about to proceed to England. Half of this arrangement is now changed, and tents are pitched upon the plain for the reception of H. M's. 36th Foot as they arrive. When the regiment is complete it will go up-country at once, as far as Benares in the first instance, and then, as at present arranged into Oude. This latter destination is, however, by no means certain; and the ultimate movements and station of the 36th are, like those of so many other regiments just now, dependent on many eventualities and occurrences which it is impossible to foresee. There is, we believe, no probability of the station of Hazareebaugh being re-occupied by a European regiment for a considerable time to come.—*Englishman, Nov.* 30.

COCHIN.

OUR local readers will be glad to hear that through the kindness of Mr. Ballard, the energetic Collector of Malabar, a subscription was raised at Calicut, and Rupees 178 remitted to Cochin to supplement our local collection on behalf of the men who perished by the late shipwreck.

It is a pleasing task to record the extensive sympathy manifested towards the sufferers, in this instance.—*Chronicle, Nov.* 28.

BEFORE we enjoyed the facilities offered by the railway from Coast to Coast, the Banghy Department was carried on with more certainty and expedition than at the present time. Formerly a Banghy parcel was seldom more than 14 days in transit from Madras to Cochin—Now with the advantage of a railway to within 60 miles from us, parcels do not arrive in less than 30 days. On enquiry we find that parcels intended for Cochin are brought in less than 30 hours to the Shooranoor Station, and there deposited to await the return of the runner despatched to Cochin with a previous load. We have heard that parties expecting parcels from Madras, having accidentally passed through Shooranoor, found to their amazement, the very parcels lying unprotected at the Station house waiting for an opportunity. This state of things was repeatedly brought to the notice of the Post Master General, and special instances of serious delay and inconvenience pointed out by our Merchants and others without any satisfactory result.

Since the completion of the Railway, the number of parcels conveyed to Cochin and the stations to the South, has considerably increased; and it is impossible to expect that a single runner employed on the Banghy line could maintain this branch of the Department with efficiency, or convenience to the public. If the Postmaster General is indifferent to the interests of the Public, and to the requirements of altered times and circumstances, it would be preferable to advise the Government to abandon this branch of his establishment, and throw it open to private enterprise, which we are sure must work far more satisfactorily. We are confident there is abundant encouragement to ensure the business being taken up by private individuals.—*Id.*

WE once observed that the Telegraph here is working neither for fame nor for fortune. Since that period, it has gone on from bad to worse till we think it does not possess the electric fire even to rival the post. Letters leaving Madras by the ordinary mail have arrived sooner, by many hours, than telegraph messages of the same date and very frequently by many days. We are unable to discover who is the party responsible for this state of things, and we can hardly suppose that we are to look for improvement to the wires and posts themselves. We hear of Inspector *this*, and Superintendent *that*, flying about the country for the ostensible purpose of restoring animation to the wires, but in reality without effecting any amelioration whatever.

We fear the root of the evil is a false economy lately adopted, which has seriously impaired the efficiency of the establishment. Retrenchments have been carried on to a ruinous extent, till there are scarcely hands enough to discover, still less to remedy defects which may occur, for days and weeks together. In a line where a good staff of artificers was formerly maintained, there is now not one to a distance of 50 miles.

As far as this Presidency are concerned, we have been signally unfortunate with our telegraphic communication with the Presidencies. All faith in the Department has been destroyed, and our Merchants have in numerous instances deliberately perferred the ordinary post to the tantalizing uncertainty of the wires.

The late Chamber of Commerce frequently and perseveringly, brought the shortcomings of this institution to the notice of Colonel Douglas, characterizing it as being in a state of "chronic inefficiency"—in fact, the corresponcence on this point formed a consipicuous item in their published Annual Reports. We find, however, that besides receiving courteous and complaisant replies and assurances of speedy amendment, the Chamber never practically realized any signs of improvement. Since the Chamber has now ceased to exist, we shall take the fame of this Department under our special patronage, and procure for it as wide a recognition as our opportunities will permit.

Of the three public Departments in Cochin the Post, the Police, and the Telegraph, it would be difficult to decide were we asked for an opinion, which of them carries away the palm of merit for ineffectiveness. The two latter are evidently striving their best to attain the distinction.—*Id*

THE CALCUTTA PRESS AND ITS CENSOR THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

(*Hurkaru, Nov.* 27.)

THE *Times of India* will perhaps be astonished to learn that its views on Calcutta journalism are altogether unfounded, Our Western contemporary is good enough to look forbearingly on the alleged shortcomings of the two leading daily papers of this city, because it is a question of bread and cheese with them not to offend the Planter interest. This is we systematically uphold the advantages of a Permanent Settlement, and write grandiloquently on the flourishing condition of the trade of this Port. In so doing, it seems, we act in a most ridiculous manner, and merely exhibit our own ignorance as well as the malignity of our feelings towards Bombay. There is, however, excuse to be made for us that we have not the same opportunities as the *Times of India* of borrowing enlightenment from Parsees, Hindoos and Mahommedans. We associate too much and too exclusively, with narrow-minded Europeans, "without practical wisdom or much insight into public affairs." We therefore run a great risk if we happen to express opinions disagreeable to our worthy but powerful patrons. This fear of giving offence drives us to the ludicrous necessity of overlooking facts as they are, and of speculating on what the commerce of Calcutta will become when the trade of Trinbet and Tartary shall flow into it. With the brilliant exception of the *Phœnix*, the Calcutta and Serampore papers have been for years, consciously or unconsciously, coloured by their dependance upon Zemindar interests, and as a natural consequence no weight is attached to our opinions by the Home Public, who look only to the *Times of India* for disinterested and reliable information. "Outside Bengal itself, its press is destitute of all weight whatever," while "almost every influential English newspaper, magazine, and review" draws its inspirations from our Western contemporary. This is certainly a modest view to take of one's own importance, and we rejoice to learn that it is possible to keep the liver in this country in such good order a s to preserve such a comfortable feeling of self-satisfaction. Our good brother is not, however, so puffed up with his own superiority as not to sympathise with the plain position in which we Calcutta journalists are placed. He gives us words of hope and encouragement and calls upon us "to make an effort to break the bonds in which we are now held." Had we only the heart to do so we might in time attain to the circulation of the *Times of India* or even to that of the *Phœnix*, and we really should not be surprised if such proved to be the case. To undertake a serious reply to such and absurd exposition of vanity and arrogance, would be a pure waste of time and an insult to the common sense of our readers. We are quite ready to sympathise with the good fortune of the Western Presidency, its merchants, ryots, and journalists, and we wish them nothing worse than a continuance of prosperity and success. But for all that, we really cannot see that the *Times of India* is a whit more independent than ourselves or our local contemporaries simply because it has to consult the interests of Parsees, Hindoos, and Mahomedans, as well as of Europeans, whether planters, merchants, or servants of the Government. Does it not strike our pitying reprover that he is engaged in beating the air, and in making mountains out of mole-hills. His tone is much more that of a disappointed school girl than of a rational and well educated man in the full possession of his bodily and mental powers, and impressed with the grave responsibilities that attach to a public writer.

SIR NEVILLE CHAMBERLAINE.

(*Englishman, Nov.* 28.)

WOUNDED in action for the eighth time, and disabled we regret to say, for further service on the last occasion, in the Umbeyla Pass, Sir Neville Chamberlaine has been compelled to resign the command of the British force engaged against the mountain tribes, leaving his work unfinished, and everything in a state of doubtful suspense and entanglement. This retirement, in the present crisis, we look upon as most unfortunate, as we cannot, on looking through the whole course of our acquaintance with military affairs in this country, see where the government can find an officer exactly and fully competent to take Sir Neville Chamberlaine's place, or at all likely to bring his difficult task to a victorious conclusion. As it is, however, General Chamberlaine's successor appears to have been appointed by routine, Major General J. Garvock, heretofore commanding the Peshawur division, having assumed the command of the force in the field, or rather in the mountains, against the enemy. General Garvock is an officer who has seen much service, but none of it such as could in the remotest degree qualify him for his present command, as he has never, so far as his military career is concerned, ascended an eminence higher than the bills of Ludgate or Holborn; is a Queen's officer totally ignorant of the peculiarities of Native troops, and still more ignorant of the enemy, his strategy, resources, and manner of conducting hostilities. When we make these remarks upon the appointment of General Chamberlaine's successors, we mean nothing in the slightest degree disparaging to Major General Garvock's military ability and qualifications under ordinary circumstances; but we do say that the present situation is extraordinary; that the operations against the enemy are of a very peculiar description and require long previous experience of the kind of hostilities in which we are engaged to qualify for command; and that, if these premises be accepted, it follows that General Garvock is not on this occasion "the right man in the right place." No officer, unless he be an extraordinary military genius by nature, can, in carrying on hositilities such as are now raging on the frontier, dispense with previous experience of the country, the enemy, and his mode of warfare, without serious danger of reverse. All this knowledge and experience General Chamberlaine had, and yet up to the moment of resigning his command he had achieved nothing decisively victorious or tending to make the enemy succumb. Of this knowledge and experience General Garvock has absolutely none, and we are justified in anticipating anything but beneficial results from his nomination to succeed General Chamberlaine, the greatest master of hill and border warfare in India. We know that General Garvock has "a first rate staff," as the expression goes; but we would observe that any army commanded and looked after by the staff, and not by the General, in such a country and against such an enemy as now concern us, may well call upon Providence to look to its safety. When we terminate our remarks by saying that we do not know how, where, or by whom, the government can adequately replace General Chamberlaine, we shall be acquitted of any desire or intention to disparage the military qualifications of any officer in particular; and the remarks which we have here made regarding General Chamberlaine's successor would, so far as we know, equally apply to every other General officer in India.

EASY SHAVING.

(*Indian Empire, Nov.* 28.)

THE young gentleman who has just undertaken the temporary charge of the *Friend of India* has also taken upon himself the ironorial function of trimming the beards of his brethren of the Indian Press. From the position which he occupied at home, of one of the minor writers of the *Saturday Review*, a journal which is not generally accepted as the chief exponent of Christian charity, he has arrived at an Editorial chair in India, a neophyte to the claims of brotherly love and human kindness. He has last the Press of this country, like the heart of man, is deceitful above all things and desperately wicked. It is "the chronicler of private scandals;" it "blackens and destroys reputations." It scatters across the country "dirt with which a gentleman would scorn to defile his fingers" "Every idle word of an unbridled tongue, every defamatory invention of a wicked brain is elevated into a matter of national interest. A slander one day and its retractation the next is part of the routine of the Office." The Press is simply made "a vehicle of gratifying personal malice, or of appeasing personal mortification." "Our own correspondent" in India is a man who like Dick Swiveller's friend the Marchioness, can only catch limited views of society through the key holes of doors. In fact all is bad in Nazareth.

The youthful writer has almost made up his mind too, that no good can come out of it. It is true that he allows exceptions to exist to the evil disposed persons who "command the Indian Press," but exceptions, we know, are supposed to prove the rule. The pure London atmosphere and high moral tone of the *Saturday Review* have served as a way of contrast to increase the darkness of Indian Journalism. It is a pity that in the sweeping condemnation made, our friends is not always strictly logical. If it be true that the scandals published in the Indian Press are the only quotations taken by the Home Journals, surely Home Journals are a little open to censure. In such a case we certainly should hesitate, though this censor does not, "to affirm that the Indian Press is responsible for all the false views received at home about India." All this is amusing and we hope harmless writing. Arrogance is the artless prerogative of youth, and we no doubt that in time juster ideas and better taste will have their weight with this angry young gentleman. We have no serious reply to make to his strictures, simply because the public can judge for itself whether they be true. A wise man called King Solomon recommended many years ago, a method of answering a foolish persion lest he should grow wise in his own conceit, and we are glad to find that our contemporaries at this Capital have adopted that recommendation. Treating our young censor to what Mr. Thackeray styles playful but gentlemanly satire, they have read him a lesson which if he remain in India he would do will not to forget. It is good not to be righteous overmuch. It would be easy enough on one of these journals stated, to reply in the *tu-quoque* style, but it is not necessary. The only question that can interest the public at home or here is: Are these sweeping remarks true of the Anglo Indian Press today? This question we think can be safely left to the Anglo Indian public to answer. To say that the Indian Press is capable of improvement, is only to affirm that it bears the common aspect of all things mortal the *Friend of India* passe, included. That journals like a Beauty has been living for some time on the memory of a boy—gone reputition and we may therefore excuse sometimes a garrulous and peevish tone. But age and experience should have taught it better taste than that displayed in the article we have referred to. The writer of general strictures upon his neighbours proclaims the pain he suffers in reflecting upon these things. Why then reflect upon them? If such a pain Doctor when I put my hand to my head," said a hypocondriacal patient to Abernethy. "Then why the devil put your hand to your head," was the ready if rude reply. Let our censor take a hint from the moral. We are, as we have said, willing to allow that improvement in the Press is quite possible, but in that possibility we include the *Friend of India* also. Correspondent's who derive their information through key holes of doors should certainly, as the *Friend* suggests, have their ears nailed to them, an operation difficult perhaps in a mechanical point of view, but very proper punishment. By all means let us endeavour to improve, but don't let us review with detail a naughty book, as the *Friend* has done in his last issue after proclaiming that his neighbours are all eating *Fordiden Fruit*, while he stands in the garden, the only one not led into temptation.

THE MAN FOR GALWAY.

(*London Review, Oct.* 17).

THE Celtic race are this week experiencing a pure and patriotic joy at having at last got an Irish Secretary who is worthy of old Ireland. They have no longer to blush at being governed by a set of mean-spirited spalpeens, who do not know one end of a shillelagh from another, and who are afraid of trailing their coats in a gentlemanly manner through a fair for fear any one should tread on it. Sir Robert Peel this week at Tamworth has succeeded in relieving Ireland from this sad disgrace. There is not—Irishmen will all feel—a boy in Donnybrook who could have disported himself so bravely before the eyes of the "gintry" in a town fight as Sir Robert has done before the sight of all the Tamworth electors. Sir Robert may not be the man for Tamworth, but there is no doubt he is the man for Galway. Barring the little accident of birth and blood—for which no one is to blame but his mother, in not having married a decent Irish gentleman—Sir Robert reminds Ireland this week of her ancient kings. No one can wish him more fire to the tip of his tongue or more power to his elbow, in the principle held good that he who drives "fat goes should himself be fat," an Irish Secretary ought to be something of the kind. He should be capable of flooring anything, from a black bottle to a Protestant gauger. He should never allow any one to stand within a foot and a half of the extremity of his shadow. Lastly, his tongue should be as quick as his arm. The Irishman from Cork who applied for a place in the Post-office gave it as his chief recommendation that he possessed "wonderful power in the of denunciation, combined with the wildest humour." These seem to be the very qualifications most wanted for the Home Office in Ireland. Sir Robert has both; and this is why the Irish are so proud of him, and why he created so startling a sensation among the humble inhabitants of Tamworth. Only one thing seems to be regretted—that he is incapable of being in two places at once. This is the sole characteristic in which he is inferior to the god of war himself. Otherwise the insult offered the other day by the Earl of Leitrim to her Majesty's representive, the Lord-Lieutenant, would not have been passed over so quietly. If Sir Robert had been within a hundred yards of the Earl at the time all would have been settled pleasantly, without any necessity for superseding anybody in the commission of the peace. As soon as Lord Leitrim had given his orders to the innkeeper, Sir Robert would have lifted his arm, and Lord Leitrim would have fallen. Then Sir Robert would have bonneted him, then he would have scragged him, and, finally, he would have had him ducked. It is evident that Sir Robert and the great "Corkagian" race manage these matters much better than we English people and Lord Carlisle.

The crimes committed by the Tamworth malcontents, on whom fall at one and the same moment Sir Robert's wrath and Sir Robert's arm, seem to have been mainly political. It was in the name of Lord Palmerston's Government and of the Liberal party that Sir Robert did whatever he did upon that memorable polling day. He could not abide—and this is what all Irishmen of character and genius will sympathize with most keenly—he could not abide that his candidate should lose the election. It is exactly this same noble reluctance to be beaten which has been the cause of more Irish crowns being cracked across the Channel than it is possible to compute. No man of spirit among the Blues can allow the Buffs to have it their own way in Cork; nor does there breathe a Buff with soul so dead as not to be desirous of breaking a Blue's head. This is what has gained Father O'Connor such immortal credit and renown, that come what would he never would allow any one to vote for the Protestant candidate so long as he had a whip and was left alive to stand over him. Time would fail were we to endeavour to enumerate all the other Celtic worthies who have fought like men in the same sort of noble cause. It is well known that every member of the finest peasantry in the world fights at election times. The only difference is that they fight on different sides. What distinguishes the Protestant elector from the Catholic is that the Catholic throws stones at the parson, and the Protestant throws stones at the priest. This is all they know about it, and it is impossible not to allow that the distinction is an important one. Sir Robert Peel is a Liberal, and he has given the most convincing proofs of his absolute devotion to the cause of civil and religious freedom by bonneting a Tory elector.

If it were not for this practical and prominent proof of his Liberalism, we should almost be inclined to doubt whether Sir Robert has been, in this last Tamworth escapade, of great service to his party. Had it not been for his interference, the Conservative candidate, if not defeated, would probably have been less triumphantly successful; and we shall be too happy if Sir Robert's physical and electioneering exploits only end in losing the Liberals one seat. There are some people who never can patronize a cause without damning it; and a country gentleman who cannot command, with absolute certainty, the brough of his neighbouring town, for very prudence sake cannot afford to pretend to ride roughshod over the voters. A single vote is not, perhaps, of such imminent consequence during the next session as it might have been at an earlier period in the history of the present Parliament. Still it is something worth gaining; or rather something too good to be wantonly flung. Sir Robert cannot eat his cake, and have it too. On the other hand, he has no doubt had the pleasure of a roystering, rollicking day. He has enjoyed the pure delight of a personal encounter, and has been cheered vociferously by nearly one half of a riotous mob. On the other hand, two-thirds of the breakfast tables in England are criticising his achievements with a severity that would perhaps surprise him; and he may reflect, if he chooses, upon the unwelcome truth that little credit has been done to the name of Liberal at Tamworth. Moreover, in the name of Liberalism itself, and as Liberals, we protest against that sort of interference with the quiet right of election of which Sir Robert Peel unfortunately for himself and for the principles which he professes—has given so flagrant and so notorious an example. Purity of election is one of the ideas which belong to Liberal creed and ought to belong to the Liberal practice. We do not say for a moment that Sir Robert's hands are not pure from every sort of improper stain except perhaps the blood of some unlucky elector's nose. But the kind of scene in which Sir Robert has been mixing as a principal performer is not most congenial to the feelings of electoral purists. Bonneting individual voters, though not so corrupt a way of influencing the election as bribery, is probably both improper and illegal. Most of all is it indecorous in a Minister whose department brings him into contact of necessity with election rows on a larger scale, and of a less harmless character. The next time Sir Robert has to direct the prosecution of an Irish priest for bullying Irish voters, what answer will he be able to make, should the Tamworth election be thrown as it surely will be thrown—in his teeth? It is doubtful whether he will, in such an event, have the best of the argument. Considerations of personal dignity affect different men in different degrees. Sir Robert Peel by this time, perhaps, is dead to them; but at least he should be alive to the duties and responsibilities of his official position; and those whose natural tastes and talents are for street rows should restrain their inclinations, so long, at all events, as they are Ministers of the Crown.

Sir Robert Peel, by one unlucky gesture, has provoked a comparison between the great Sir Robert and himself. In the middle of the uproar, and when the turmoil was at its highest, he was seen to point his stick towards a statue of his father that stood in the centre of the scene. Apparently by this dumb show he sought to charge the Tamworth electors with having forgotten the great Peel. It would have been at least as appropriate had he fixed his own attention more closely upon the question whether the great Peel's son best imitated his father by dabbling in electioneering squabbles. It is not the highest object of a man's ambition to be the "Pickle" of a Ministry. It is perhaps, on the whole, even a higher thing to sit on the Ministerial Benches as the Ministerial "Prig." It is too often the lot of great men to leave behind them only inadequate representatives of their virtue and their sense. The contrast which Sir Robert has himself challenged is an awkward one. As often as we begin to believe that the Irish Secretary has in him the making of an administrator or a politician, so often we have to regret some stupid personal quarrel, or some vulgar escapade. Sir Robert Peel's name and talents buoy him up—his inexcusable foibles drag him down. At times we are tempted to declare that in this instance, as in others, the dead are more worthy than their heirs, and that it is only rank grass that grows round great graves. Even the most sanguine of Sir Robert's friends have given up maintaining that

"He has a solid base of temperament."

They are reduced at present to hoping against hope, and trying to persuade the world to hope that:

"Thetis flashes on the surface are not he."

SEIZURE OF MESSRS. LAIRD'S STEAM RAMS IN THE MERSEY.

(*Daily News, Oct.* 12)

THERE is now no longer any doubt that the steamrams built by Messrs. Laird, and alleged to be destined for the Confederate Government, have been formally seized by the Custom-house officers. It is some weeks since an official intimation was conveyed to the builders that these formidable engines of war would not be allowed to leave the port of Liverpool; but, fortunately, they are now in the hands of the Government officers. Every English gentleman whose reason has not been blinded by prejudice and passion will congratulate himself upon the step which has been taken by our Government. For if the vessels in question had been allowed to go to sea, the Confederates would have been indebted to this country for the possession of a powerful fleet. Until the *Alabama* managed to elude the grasp of the Government officials and began to spread devastation among the merchant-ships of the North, it was not, perhaps, surprising that many writers and speakers, more intent on pandering to popular ignorance than enlightening it, should permit themselves to gratify their national prejudices by justifying the proceedings of Messrs. Laird, and ridiculing the remonstrances of the Cabinet of Washington.

. . . . . .

When war is declared by one nation against another, all other nations have two courses open. They may join either side, or they may remain neutral by joining neither. Accordingly, when hostilities arose between the North and the South, the British Government declared that a state of war had arisen, and announced an intention to remain neutral. But neutrality, as it has its privileges, so it has its duties. It is the privilege of a neutral to carry on its ordinary commerce as it was carried on before the war began, with these exceptions, that neutral vessels must submit to be searched, and are liable to be seized for violating the blockade of a port properly established. On the other hand, it is the duty of a neutral to take no part in hostilities, to stand impartial between the contending parties, and to furnish aid to neither side. The question then is, what constitutes taking part in hostilities? We are told that Englishmen have the same right to supply men-of-war and steamrams as to supply rifles and ammunition. There is no doubt about it. An Englishman may sell either steamrams or ammunition

done less than their duty by not detaining one of the combatants if he was bound to fight on. It devolved, however, on the editor of "Bell's Life," at "one of those "levees" which his position requires him to hold," to hear the allegations of both parties, to examine witnesses, to make further inquiries, to consult the rules and precedents, and so to decide upon this question. We have no reason to doubt that Ce. pronounced an equitable judgment. On Friday morning (the fight having taken place on Tuesday) the P. R. Court of Arbitration sat in the office of that journal, 170, Strand, and then and there awarded the prize to Gannon. Now, let the editor of "Bell's Life" tell the rest of the story for himself:—

"Directly this just decision was given, our office was filled by a band of ruffians, at the head of whom were Ward, of the Iron Founders' Arms, Greenwich, Young Billy Shaw, Tom Tyler, and Baldock himself, who assailed us and our reporter with the vilest abuse, and Baldock and another of his friends, a pedestrian named Myers, we believe, with frightful oaths, declared that they would take the life of our Ring reporter the first time they caught him in the streets. Young Tyler and Ward were no way behindhand in their threats, and the scene altogether was of such a nature as we never witnessed before, and will take care shall not occur again in our office. Finally we were compelled to summon the assistance of our whole staff of compositors to clear the room, but the company did not take their departure without threatening to wreak their vengeance upon every one who did not think with them at the earliest opportunity."

We might condole with our sporting contemporary upon this ungrateful treatment of him, but from his previous allusion to our recent comments on the pugilistic trade, he seems hardly disposed to accept any friendly messages from us. At least we might hope to be allowed to congratulate him, if *Bell's Life* should really determine to withdraw its countenance from the P.R., and leave that amiable institution to the approval of the *Saturday Review*. "There are people who do not like it," says a polite writer, "and there are people who do." It must be presumed that the S.R., which has, for the last twelvemonth, been diligently cultivating its alliance with the P.R., is pretty well acquainted with the abuses complained of. There is one gentleman,—we beg his pardon, "one of those whom they take for gentlemen," as he prefers to describe himself when in the choice company of Whitechapel and Seven Dials,—who ought to know all about these matters. He sat up all night with those precious comrades "boozing and smoking" at a public-house," on the eve of the fight between Jem Mace and Joe Goss, barely six weeks ago. He travelled down by the early special train to Wootton Bassett. He fraternised with the dirty fellows who wear there to "jolly" for Joe Goss. They were bound to support that hero, who, as they said, would never let them go in want of a pint of beer. This writer, whom they "take for a gentleman" takes them for better than they are. The pleasing illusion is mutual. If a good word is to be said for their class, he is the one to say it, He tesufies, we dare say truly, that they are "not all thieves as well as blackguards." But this is scarcely enough to serve their turn. He admires the "generous instincts" of "London roughs" who "hang about public houses and talk of prize fights" with him. They are in need of his literary advocacy; when *Bell's Life* turns their accuser, it is to the *Saturday Review* they must look for defence. The counsel are named on either side; the indictment is read as follows:—

"A new system has, we regret to see crept into the practise of the P. R., which must end in the utter downfall of the profession, and that at a very early date, unless it is at once put an end to. We allude to the hackers of such men as select such members of the P.R. as possess the most powerful lungs, the largest collection of beastly language, and the most ruffianly appearance, and 'put them on,' as it is termed, say £5 or £10 to nothing, on condition that they 'jolly' for their man, and do all they can to obstruct the mill if it is going against him, and to intimidate the referee should their friend be compelled to resort to foul practices to save his money. We regret that even some of the men whom we have always reckoned among the best of the members of the Association have lately lent themselves to this practice, which must soon bring them into contempt, and will infallibly prevent gentlemen from being present at exhibitions at which, if this practice is not at once checked, their very lives will not be safe. It has been too often seen lately that one half the ring-keepers have been retained by jolly on one side, and one half on the other, so that, in fact, their duties have been utterly neglected, that they may do what they can for their pals. This game is a very recent introduction, as we have above said. It utterly prevents fair play, and as fair play and manliness are the only grounds on which we can defend the Ring and its practices, we may at once state that the instant it becomes apparent that these grounds are no longer tenable, that instant we shall be first to take a course opposed to that we have so long endeavoured to run, and shall do all that in our power lies to *abolish the practice of the once-called noble art altogether in the prize ring*—however much we may encourage the use of the gloves—and will leave no stone unturned *in order to improve the degraded pugilist off the face of this fair country.*"

Notice is hereby given. O yez! ye black-guards who are not all thieves,—ye partisans of Jack and Tom, of Jem and Joe, of Patsy, Ike, and Micky,—if ye do not stop cheating and "jollying," packing the ring, and bullying the umpire, *Bell's Life* will cease to be the *Moniteur* of the republic of Fistiana, and will join the London Review "to put an end to a sport which, as at present carried on, cannot be defended on any ground whatever." Yet the P. R. A. (Public Boxing Association) finds another representative in the press. We cannot state already that the *Saturday Review* has got the office of *Bell's Life*; there is perhaps an interregnum; but it is sure meanwhile, to "get the office" for the great £2,000 match in December between Heenan and Tom King. Who knows not where to look for the best information? Pugilists of renown are "to be heard of" in certain periodicals, whose supporting contributors are to be heard of in certain purlieus on the eve of any considerable "event." Amongst our latest publishers' advertisements is that of a volume of essays, "by a Saturday Review" entitled "The Gentle Life." We wonder which pages of that journal are reprinted with such a name? Is it a book of chaste and elegant scholarship, of thoughtful ethical discussions, of lively good humour,—or is it a fresh edition of the memoirs of a modern Corinthian Tom? After all, this is no business of ours. In undertaking to "jolly" for the P. R., which seems to be, like its own Baldock, a baffled and blinded brute, slinking into corners, in a declining and disreputable plight, the *Saturday* should know what it is about. We only trust that it will escape such menacing and disagreeable visitations as have invaded the premises of *Bell's Life*. We have some interest in the safety and quiet of Southampton-street. We do not wish to see Baldock and Tom Tyler, with a score of "London roughs," seeking vengeance in the house opposite for an adverse decree of pugilistic law. We could not, in that case, promise any help from this side of the way. Indeed, we ought not, for it is proverbial that the blood of Douglas can protect itself.

FRENCH SPASMS.

(*Examiner, Oct.* 31.)

OUR Journals have been afflicted this week with translations of two letters addressed to the Paris *Nation* by M. Eugene Arnoult, one of the passengers in M. Nadar's giant balloon. The purpose of the letters is to present to the public with inflated liveliness an account of the balloon journey to Hanover. The enormous wind-bag in which M. Arnoult travelled, and which failed so dismally in landing him safely at its journey's end, might serve very well for the bodily style. But the style is after the manner of new France, where the Empire has gone far to destroy what morsel of simple truthfulness of manner had been left of the light *litterateur*. As the miserable trick of the French spasm is accounted by some people in England worthy of imitation, we will inflict upon our readers part, at least, of M. Arnoult's letters, setting them up here by way of warning, as the farmer nails some unclean bird to his barn door.

Our interpolated comments shall be few, and we will make but short preface of our purpose, and that is to remind any reader who has a lurking kindness for the wretched debility of these French spasms, that it has been hitherto the custom in the literature of this country to regard language simply and only as a means for the exact expression of a thought worth utterance. It has been the aim of every good writer to secure clearness of expression by accuracy of grammar; directness, by saying just what he has to say and nothing more; and perfect attention to his subject matter, by inviting no attention to himself. In the long run, if not on the spot, the English public has hitherto visited with contemptuous neglect all writers, especially all writers professing to record facts, who by mouthing, wild exaggeration and fantastic jerks of style, shriek for attention to their own particular cleverness. The French public has not always been so just, and at the present time the English public has been somewhat led astray into a preference for novels that have got the spasms. But we have a conscience left us yet, in matters of fact. When Mr. Glaisher and Mr. Coxwell go up in a balloon, and Mr. Glaisher tells all about it to the newspapers, he tries to tell exactly what he saw, reports to the breakfast tables how he read the thermometer up in the clouds, and the worst that can be said is, that we don't care to know the state of the thermometer at 2·5 p.m. five miles above earth on such a day in November; while the advertiser who pays for his space may grudge Mr. Coxwell, as a commercial aeronaut, his columns of gratuitous advertisement, and takes his revenge in the consolation that it is an advertisement which very few people will read. At any rate it is all matter of business and matter of fact. If Mr. Glaisher is never to go up in a balloon for the British Association without telling his experience to the *Times*, so be it. His letters represent fairly at any rate, the simple truthful manner that becomes an Englishman, and would become a French *litterateur* if he could only be got to think so. But now let us see how a French writer goes up into the clouds and tells his story to his newspaper:

"*My dear Editor.*—"Hanover, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

"You saw us leave the Champ de Mars on Sunday. You were a witness of the majestic ascent of the Géant rising into the air amid the applause of the crowd. They cried to us from below, '*Bon voyage!*' Alas!"

Of his first letter we pass at once to the catastrophe:

"Unhappily the heavens had made us forget the earth, over which blew a wind so violent that in a few minutes our anchors, enormous fulcrums of iron, were broken. The valve was shut, and the balloon, which could carry us no longer, began a giddy career. We rose from twenty to thirty metres, and fell with incredible force. Little by little the balloon ceased to rise, and the car fell upon its side. Then began a furious, disordered race; all disappeared before us—trees, thickets, walls, all broken or burnt through by the shock; it was frightful. Sometimes it was a lake, in which we plunged; a bog the thick mud of which entered our mouths and our eyes. It was maddening '*Stop! stop! we shouted,*' enraged, with the monster who was dragging us along. A railway was before us—a train passing; it stopped at our cries but we carried away the telegraphic posts and wire. An instant afterwards we perceived in the distance, a red house—I see it now—the wind bore us straight for this house. It was death for all, for we should be dashed to pieces. No one spoke. Strange to say, of those nine persons, one of whom was a lady, who were clinging to a slender screen of osier, for whom every second seemed counted, not one had any fear. All tongues were mute, all faces were calm. Nadar held his wife, covering her with his body. Poor woman! "Every shock seemed to break her to pieces."

"Jules Godard then tried and accomplished *an act of sublime heroism.*" He clambered up into the netting, the shocks of which were so terrible that three times he fell on my head. At length he reached the cord of the valve, opened it and the gas having a way of escape the monster ceased to rise, but it still shot along in a horizontal line with prodigious rapidity. There we were squatting down upon the frail osier car. "Take care! we cried, when a tree was in the way. We turned from it, and the tree was broken; but the balloon was discharging its gas, and if the immense plain we were crossing had yet a few leagues, we were saved. But suddenly a forest appeared in the horizon; we must leap out at whatever risk for the car would be dashed to pieces at the first collision with those trees. I got down into the car, and, raising myself I know not how for I suffered from a wound in my knee, *my trousers were torn*, I jumped, and *made I know not how many revolutions* and feel upon my head. After a *minute's dizziness* I rose. The car was then far off. By the aid of a stick I dragged myself to the forest, and having gone a few steps I heard some groans. Saint Felix was stretched on the soil frightfully disfigured; *his body was one wound*; he had an arm broken, the chest torn, and an ankle dislocated. The car had disappeared. After crossing a river I heard a cry. Nadar was stretched on the ground with a dislocated thigh; his wife had fallen into the river. Another companion was shattered. We occupied ourselves with St. Felix and Nadar and his wife. In trying to assist the latter I was nearly drowned, for I fell into the water and sank. They picked me up again, and I found the bath had done me good. By the assistance of the inhabitants the salvage was got together. Vehicles were brought; they placed us upon straw. My knees bled; my loins and head seemed to be like mince-meat; but I did not lose my presence of mind an instant, and for a second I felt humiliated at looking from the truss of straw at those clouds which in the night I had had under my feet. It was in this way we reached Ruthem, in Hanover.

"In seventeen hours we had made nearly 250 leagues. Our *course infernale* had covered a space of three leagues. Now that it is over I have some shudderings. It does not signify; we have made a good journey, and I marvel to see with what indifference we may regard the most frightful death, for, besides the prospect of being dashed about on our way, we had that of gaining the sea; and how long should we have lived then? I am glad to have seen this—happier yet at having to relate it—and once put an end to these Germans who surround us are brave people, and we have been as well cared for as the resources of the little spot will allow.

"P.S.—I have just reached Hanover with my companions, and re-open my letter to tell you so. The King has sent an aide-de-camp to us. Are we at the end of our reverses? At any rate, *I am consoled to think they can no longer laugh at us in Paris.* We think they can not."

That is a mild statement of fact, which represents eight or nine French aeronauts shouting for several hours to their balloon to stop before it occurred to one of them by an act of common sense, Gallice "sublime heroism," to climb up a network ready to their feet and recover the rope of the valve that M. Nadar had lost out of his hand, when all the while there was a woman with them seeming to be broken to pieces at every bump. When the narrator tells how he jumped out of the balloon, of course he represents himself as spinning out like a Catherine-wheel and coming to the ground upon his head. If he made many revolutions in descending he must have dropped from many times his height, and, as he dropped on his head (which had already been three times dropped upon by one of his comrades), with the effect only of producing a minute's dizziness, he leaves us to make a fair guess as to what the thickness of his head must be. And, then, to think this brave fellow, when his "loins and head seemed to be like mince-meat," should have the high heart to look up at the clouds and feel humiliated that he no longer soared above them, and that, when saved from the imminent peril of death, his consolation was that they "could no longer laugh at him in Paris." It is hard that with that work of all perils escaped, he should yet live to be laughed at in sober London.

After sending this to the *Nation*, M. Eulgene d'Arnoult had a second attack of spasms. He wil tell all that they saw and did. Over Belgium, for example:

"Presently the balloon came so near to the earth that we could readily distinguish the tall chimneys of a great many flaming furnaces. If we were to fall upon some of them!" said Monpetit, anxiously. These furnaces told us very clearly that we were in Belgium, and, beside, *the Flemish songs that continually reached our ears* left no doubt upon the point. Godard, Nadar—all of us called out frequently to the people, below 'where are we?' but got no other answer than *shouts of laughter.* There were two bells in the car, and *Ton and myself rang them* as hard as we could, while Nadar roared through his speaking trumpet. I had an opportunity of observing that *the purity of the air in no degree attenuates the quantity of false notes lodged in the throats of certain persons.* Our *aerial charivari* at length provoked a corresponding one on earth, and *we could hear dogs barking, ducks quacking, men swearing, and women screaming.* All this had a droll effect.

Very droll; and we also have an opportunity of observing that balloon voyage "in no degree attenuates the quantity of false notes lodged in the throat of certain persons." Every note of this gentlemen's showy eloquence is false in literature, and as senseless as his bellringing or M. Nadar's roaring. Who believes for a moment that when people go in a balloon over Belgium they know the country by "the Flemish songs that continually reach their ears?" If it be so, the French Academy may commission a balloon committee to float over the different countries of Europe for the purpose of forming perfect collections of the national songs of Andalusia, Poland, or Kamschatka. And to think that just after they had been greeted with shouts of derisive laughter, M. Nadar had only to roar through a speaking trumpet and M. Arnoult to ring two bells to set the women screaming. Of course nobody must be quiet in a narrative like this. M. Arnoult looks into Belgium, and the dogs are barking, and the ducks are quacking, and all that is human shouts with laughter, swears, or screams.

There is a Persian word 'bosh,' which is now-a-days good English vernacular. We may define its meaning by the following example:

"'Forward!' was now the cry. We threw out a little ballast, mounted higher, and started with new vigour with our backs turned to the deprecated Zuyder Zee. It was now three o'clock in the morning, and none of us had slept. Just as we began to try to sleep a little *my diabolic compass* showed that the balloon was turning back again. '*Where are you going to take us to?*' *cried out Yon to the immense mass of canvas* which was oscillating above our heads. Louis Godard again proposed to descend; but we said, 'No! forward, forward!' Two hours sped away without our being able to tell where we were. At five o'clock day broke, and broad daylight came on with marvellous rapidity. It is true that we were at a height of 980 metres. Novel-writers and others have so much abused descriptions of sunrise on mountains and on the ocean that I shall say little about this one, although it is not a common thing to see the horizon on fire below the clouds. The finest Venetian paintings could alone give an idea of the luxuriant tones of the heaven that we saw. "Such dazzling magnificence led me to wonder that there is no revival of sun-worship since men must necessarily have some material representation of the Deity. It is true that the sun is not made in man's image?" We now had beneath us an immense plain, the same probably that we had passed over in the night. There is nothing more pleasant at first sight, nor more monotonous in the long run, than the sort of country which forms at least one-third of Holland. There are miniature woods the size of pocket-handkerchiefs admirably divided into little patches like gardens, rivers with extraordinary windings, microscopic roads, coquettish-looking villages so white and so clean that I think the Dutch housewives must scour the very roofs of their houses every morning. In the midst of every village there is a jewel of a church with a shining steeple. While riding along at a height of 700 metres we had beneath us a picture of Paul Potter's fifty league square. All at once the tableau became animated. The people below had perceived the baloon. "We heard cries expressive of astonishment, fright, and even of anger—but the feeling of fright seemed to predominate. We distinctly saw women in their chemises look hurriedly out of windows and then rush back again. We saw chubby boys looking at us, and blubbering as if they were mad. Some men, more determined than the rest, fired off guns at us." *I saw several mamas pointing us out to stubborn babies, with an attitude that seemed to say that our balloon was 'Old Bogy.' Old women raised their hands against us, and at their signal many ran away, making the sign of the cross. It is evident that in some of these villages we were taken to be the devil in person.*"

Is not our Parisian, with the head of such well-tested thickness, himself, now that he sees it in print, rather ashamed of that flatulent nonsense about the revival of sun worship and of the succeeding muddy gush of satire. But they won't laugh at it in Paris. He has that consolation. They will cry Arnoult is a fine fellow! what eyes he has! what an observer! to the absurdities that close the passage we have quoted. We shall quote no more, not even the rumble before the final gush about the calm sweetness of Madame Nadar who looked at her husband and her fellow-travellers during those "terrible moments when all our bones were cracking." Bones of the head excepted, in the case of the reporter.

Banks.

BANK OF INDIA.

Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon'ble ARTHUR. J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs. Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSKY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank as the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	2s.	1d.	per Rupees.
4 do.	2s.	1d.	do.
3 do.	2s.	1d.	do.
2 do.	2s.	1d.	do.
1 do.	2s.	1d.	do.
On demand	2s.	0d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts	2	per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain	3	"
" 6 "	5	"
" 12 "	6	"

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonoured Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.

Bombay, 25th November 1863.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER:

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	2s.	1d.	"
3 Do.	2s.	1d.	"
2 Do.	2s.	1d.	"
1 Do.	2s.	0d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	2s.	0d.	"

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)
HEAD OFFICE—EDINBURGH. BRANCH OFFICE, LONDON.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

THE BOMBAY MANAGER grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight.....	2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	1d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s.	1d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s.	1d.	do.
" 1 do.	2s.	0d.	do.
" On demand	2s.	0d.	do.
Circular Notes	2s.	0d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realises Drafts or Hoondees payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, *it to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.*

Parties are requested to address *"The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,"* and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

RICHARD BARNES, Manager.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA

Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XLX. of 1857.

CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.

" 4	do.	2s.	1¼d. do.
" 3	do.	2s.	1¼d. do.
" 2	do.	2s.	1d. do.
" 1	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
" on demand		2s.	0¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to one month's notice 2 per cent. per annum.

Do.	three	do.	4 do. do.
Do.	six	do.	5 do. do.
Do.	twelve	do.	6 do. do.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd December 1863.

Banks.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING.
PAID UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND.
RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta. Surat.
Madras. Ahmedabad.
Sholapore. Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	6	"	5	"
Do.	12	"	6	"

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 1 d. per Rupee.

Do. at 4	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Do. at 3	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Do. at 2	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Do. at 1	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Do. on Demand	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Manager.

Bombay, 18th Nov. 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, Military Square.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
3 Do. Do.	2s.	1d.	"
On Demand	2s.	0¾d.	"
On France 6 months' sight...frs.	2-66 cts.		"
3 Do. Do. ... "	2-63		"
On Demand..... "	2-58		"

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 17th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s.	1¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	1¼d.	"
" 3 do.	2s.	1d.	"
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 1 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" On demand	2s.	0¾d.	
On Scotland do.			
On Ireland do.			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight...	2s.	0¾d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	5 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 26th November 1863. Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq. *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERICK BAKING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	1¼d.	per Rup
" " " 4	do.	2s. 1¼d.	do.
" " " 3	do.	2s. 1¼d.	do.
" " " 2	do.	2s. 1¼d.	do.
" " " 1	do.	2s. 1d.	do.
On Scotland }	On demand...	2s.	0¾d. do.
On Ireland }			
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe		2s.	0¾d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable *on demand only.*

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, when so desired, forward the first of exchange direct, on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do. 9	do.	5½	do. do.
do. 6	do.	5	do. do.
do. 4	do.	4½	do. do.
do. 3	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and